SUFFRAGE NEWS
NATIONAL AND
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POLITICAL, SOCIAL
ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL

The Woman's Journal

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PARTIAL FRANCHISE FOR NORTH DAKOTA WOMEN ADOPTED

Suffrage Bill the First to Be Signed by Governor Frazier and the First Measure to Pass Fifteenth Assembly

FULL SUFFRAGE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ALSO PASSES

Washington, D. C.—The campaign of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to secure presidential and municipal suffrage for the women of the country through the State Legislatures has won its first victory. The North Dakota Woman Suffrage Association, affiliated with the National Suffrage Association, on Jan. 18 wired Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the latter body, as follows:

"Please accept, with North Dakota's compliments, five more electoral suffrage votes. The Governor will sign bill without fail. The bill which is passed is practically the same as the Illinois bill. We are straining every resource toward getting full suffrage in the new constitution."

The Addition of North Dakota

makes ninety-six electoral votes in which women have a voice. North Dakota women, who are captained by Mrs. Robert Glendenning, president of the Votes for Women League, are placing complete reliance upon Governor Frazier's intention to sign the bill and all week long the good word that has gone flashing across country, from suffrage association to suffrage association, has been "The Governor will sign."

Illinois Bill Model

North Dakota's suffrage history includes an amendment submitted in 1914 (its first and only one). The yea vote at that time was 40,011; the no vote 20,119. Suffrage, therefore, made a good showing even two years ago. Since then suffrage sentiment has steadily gained ground and the North Dakota suffragists are confident that full suffrage will soon be extended to women in their State.

Their presidential suffrage bill is modelled upon that of Illinois. It gives women as much of their right of franchise as it is in the power of most Legislatures to bestow. Under its provisions they vote on constitutional amendments, for certain county officers, and for all municipal officers, as well as presidential electors. The bill must of necessity be adapted to the constitution of each State, and North Dakota's bill varies in small particulars from the Illinois bill. None of the presidential bills gives women the right to vote for Congressmen, Senators, legislators or State officials. The importance of the Illinois measure was demonstrated in the first Chicago city election after the passage of the bill by the Legislature of that State, when a quarter of a million women voted for all the city officers, including the mayor. Their activity, organization and interest in that election arrested the attention of the entire world. It is predicted that many other States will follow the example of North Dakota, whose Legislature has only been in session three weeks.

Suffragists at Signing

As was expected, the Governor signed the bill Jan. 23 in the presence of prominent suffrage leaders. The pen which he used was given to Mrs. Mary Darrow Weible of Fargo, in honor of her mother, Mrs. E. M. Darrow, who died last year. Mrs. Darrow was formerly president of the State Votes for Women League.

Little Opposition to Bill

The vote on the suffrage bill came in the house on the afternoon of Jan. 17, after an active campaign by suffrage leaders. Although there was no apparent opposition to the bill, suffrage leaders were at the capital for several days. League members of the house, with but very few exceptions, voted for the bill.

Those who opposed the bill for limited suffrage were as follows: Blanchard, Geiger, Geiszler, Isaak, Koller, Kunkel, Larson of Cass, Mackoff, Mees, Meyer, Moen of Trail, Nathan, Olson of Cavalier, Rott, Schrag, Storstad, Turner, Weber, Wiley. Representative Mees explained that, although he favored the bill, his constituents opposed it, so he voted against it. Representatives absent on roll call were: Ebel, Gunhs, Hoghaus, Martz, Lageson and Wright.

Women Fill Galleries

The house galleries were filled with women on the final roll call on their measure. When the result was announced, there was vigorous applause. Suffrage pennants were waved by both galleries. On the floor of the House, Representative Walton, strong Non-partisan League member, led in the applause.

(Continued on page 20.)

SUFFRAGISTS SUCCEED AS BUSINESS WOMEN

The National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company has just had a meeting of its Board of Directors, at which a 3 per cent. dividend was declared on its preferred stock, payable March 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record January 17th, 1917.

It sounds like a simple business statement. But it really is a great deal more. It settles, generally speaking, the oft-mooted question as to a woman's ability to be a good working suffragist and a good business woman at one and the same time. And it settles, particularly, the question of making the issuance and distribution of suffrage literature a paying proposition. Suffragists have, still generally speaking, about three thousand business propositions brought to them every year. They could, if they would, accept invitations to combine suffrage propaganda with truckfarming, stage management, pill manufacture, and the aeroplane business. They are sought out and shown how they can make a million by the handling of some simple device that will coax a rooster to say "Votes for Women" every time he gets up on a fence. But they have grown wary. Investigation always reveals that the administration cost in time, money and talent, would leave little over for suffrage propaganda. It was left for the National Suffrage Publishing Company to make suffrage propaganda itself the basis of a successful business venture.

Miss Esther G. Ogden, the president, shakes her head reminiscently in reviewing the company's three-year history. "Everybody trembled for us. Investment in the company had about as much business appeal as a flat proposition to contribute to the suffrage cause. For the first two years it was all struggle, but the initiative and hard work of the first president, Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, saved the project, and by 1915 the results of her efforts began to tell. In 1916, we made money, as our declaration of dividend shows. From now on we expect to make more. In 1916 we issued one and a half million fliers carrying suffrage propaganda. Our plans for the future include the issuance of the 'National Suffrage Library,' the first book of which comes from the press on Monday. It has been compiled by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, under the title of 'Woman Suffrage by Federal Constitutional Amendment.'"

Miss Ogden is a New Jersey woman who made her mark in suffrage work in that State before she became identified with the work of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, of which she is now one of the vice-presidents. She was re-elected president of the Publishing Company at its recent board meeting. The other officers elected were: Vice-president, Mrs. Cyrus W. Field; treasurer and secretary, Miss Helen Potter. Miss Anna DeBaun is business manager.

MISS ESTHER G. OGDEN,
President National Woman's Suffrage Publishing Company

WOULD ESTABLISH FOOD STANDARD

Washington Senator Introduces Bill Into Congress Providing for the Uniform Grading of Food—Proposes $20,000 Appropriation

A bill "for securing the uniform grading of food, preventing deception in transactions in food and regulating traffic therein," has been introduced into Congress by Senator Wesley Jones of Washington.

The bill directs the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards of quality for such possible articles of food, to be known as "official food standards of the United States."

Citizens would be permitted to submit food samples for classification to the Secretary of Agriculture, and after the fixing of such standard it would be unlawful to ship food not of the standard represented, under penalty of a fine of $1000 or imprisonment for one year. The bill would establish a board to carry out its purpose and an appropriation of $20,000 is proposed.

Opposition to the bill was expressed by Senator McCumber of North Dakota, who addressed the Senate Jan. 19. He based his objections on a resolution which he introduced, reading:

"That an embargo against the exportation of any food products or any legislation which would narrow or destroy the markets for such products, or in any way interfere with the operation of the law of supply and demand in establishing their prices, in the face of the great increase in the price of land, labor and every article which the food producer must purchase, would be an act of the grossest injustice to a most important portion of our population."

PROPOSES TO SAFEGUARD AMENDMENT VOTES

Missouri Representative Urges House to Obviate Fraud on Measures' Count

Some means of obtaining an honest count on constitutional amendments voted upon by the electors of the several States of the Union has long been felt as a real necessity by many people who desire to see good amendments pass.

A Missouri man has proposed two bills in the Legislature of the State which have as their purpose the protection of the count on amendments. Representative J. D. Hostetter recently presented a bill in the House which provides that after any election, in which constitutional amendments have been voted on, advocates of any proposition may by petition file a contest and obtain the opening of the ballot boxes for a recount. The second bill gives proponents or opponents of any constitutional amendment the right to name one challenger for each voting place, who is given the same authority and power as challengers of political parties.

TENNESSEE HOUSE PASSES BILL

Measure Granting Women Presidential Franchise Favored by Majority Vote of 59 to 25—Anti-Suffragists Given Chance to Speak, but Fail to Appear

A special dispatch to the Woman's Journal from Nashville, Tenn., says that the partial suffrage bill on the Illinois model introduced in the Tennessee house by Speaker Shropshire was passed on Friday, Jan. 19, by a vote of fifty-nine to twenty-five.

"The hearing before the judiciary committee of the house set for the sixteenth was deferred to the following day at the request of the suffragists to allow the presence of Hon. G. T. Fitz-Hugh of Memphis and Hon. Charles T. Cates of Knoxville. These two gentlemen spoke chiefly on the constitutionality of the bill. Others who spoke were Mrs. Leslie Warner, Mrs. Harry Anderson, Mrs. Alex Y. Scott, Mrs. W. A. Overall, Miss Margaret Erwin and Mrs. Guilford Dudley.

"The majority of the committee of the house favored immediate recommendation, but action was deferred until the 18th to give the anti-suffragists a chance to come and be heard. However, none came on that date, and after waiting thirty minutes to give them every possible opportunity to register their opinion, the committee by a vote of 10 to 2 recommended the bill for passage, after striking out section 3 relating to a poll-tax.

"On the 19th rules were suspended to allow taking up the franchise bill immediately. Speaker Shropshire spoke first and many followed him, both for and against. A petition signed by six hundred members of the Nashville Business Woman's League was presented to the house by Representative Elkins. After two hours' discussion, the final vote resulted in 59 for the bill and 25 against.

"The special hearing on the equal rights question in the Senate has been set for Jan. 25."

BRYAN, IN OHIO, TALKS FOR VOTES

Joint Session at Columbus Hears Commoner Urge Presidential Franchise —Suffragists Entertain Distinguished Guest at Luncheon with Governor

Columbus, O.—Speaking before a joint session of the Ohio Legislature on the 18th, William J. Bryan made a strong plea in favor of the presidential franchise for women.

"I'm in favor of woman suffrage, both State and national, and until it is secured everywhere I'm in favor of every step proposed, whether it be a long or a short one. Every foot of ground gained will be held and will help to gain more."

Mr. Bryan at noon addressed Ohio suffragists at a luncheon given in his honor.

"The mother argument is the big argument for woman suffrage," he declared in his address. "If there is one mother who wants the ballot in order to assist in protecting her child, she should have it.

"Men have an overwhelming majority in any penitentiary, while women are in the majority in the church, and if men are so immoral as to get into prison and women have sense enough to go to church, surely they ought to vote," he asserted.

HOME RULE FOR PENNSYLVANIA BOROUGHS

State Association to Ask for Constitutional Amendment to Give More Local Power

Harrisburg, Pa.—One of the most important actions taken by the law committee of the Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs was embodied in a recommendation to be made to the association when it meets on February 14-15, for a constitutional amendment that would permit each borough to have "home rule" and fix what system of government shall guide its action.

This would allow a borough by direct vote to say whether it shall have a government by commission, by council, by city manager or any other style, and virtually permits it to conduct its affairs separately and not in conformity with any set laws. The association will be asked to recommend such an amendment to the Constitution as will carry this suggestion into effect to be submitted to the voters.

Baker Renews Pledge of Support

Cleveland, O.—Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, when consulted by Cleveland members of the Legislature on Jan. 15, came out strongly for presidential suffrage for the women of his State.

He told his callers that if he were a member of the Ohio Legislature he not only would vote for such a measure, but would get out and work for it. "Presidential suffrage should be given Ohio women as a matter of justice and right," said Mr. Baker.

HON. HENRY W. KEYES, Governor of New Hampshire

Collins Suffrage Bill Argued Before New Hampshire Committee

Presidential, Municipal and County Suffrage Sought for New Hampshire Women — Outlook for Bill Reported Bright — Antis Seek to Delay Action

When Mrs. Jackson's statement, "Gentlemen, the women of the north country do not want the ballot," was answered by Mrs. Webb, "Gentlemen, the women of the north country DO want to vote," the story of the suffrage situation in New Hampshire is told.

In accordance with party platform promises, both Republicans and Democrats are giving ear to the claims and counter claims why the women of New Hampshire should be allowed a broader suffrage. Representative Omar Janelle of Manchester has prepared a bill for a straw vote on the question by men and women.

Collins Bill in Senate

At the same time Senator Collins is presenting an equal suffrage bill to the Senate Committee on Revision of Laws. Senator Perley has announced that the committee will be open to arguments as long as anything of interest can be presented on either side.

Mrs. Bancroft, who has charge of presenting the suffrage case, showed clearly that the efforts to belittle the strength of the suffrage movement in New Hampshire were based more on prejudice than on facts. "The men of New Hampshire," she said, "granted to the women of this State the right of school suffrage. The voters of the State felt that they could be helped by the women in school matters. I have never heard of any town or city desiring to take this privilege away from women. Never have I heard of any city or town in which women did not exercise the right wisely and well. We ask you to give us women the right of suffrage only so far as our Constitution permits."

All the addresses delivered before the Senate committee were direct and to the point, being simply a presentation of the reasons why the women desire to vote. The talks were chiefly in the way of outlining the work that has been done by the New Hampshire Suffrage Association in seeking to ascertain the opinion of the women of the State by a canvass.

Mrs. Clarke told of a canvass she made of her ward in Manchester and another one in Warner, where she has her summer home. In both places the preponderance was greatly in favor of suffrage.

Mrs. Webb told of a canvass she made in Lisbon two years ago, after it had been stated that the women of Lisbon were largely indifferent. Mrs. Webb's canvass showed conditions to be quite the contrary.

Antis Delay Argument

The effort of Mrs. Bancroft's argument is best shown by the statement of Mrs. Arthur Dudley of Exeter, leader of the antis, who said that they were not yet ready to put in their case. It is apparent, say some well-informed legislators, that a large part of the anti movement is to be directed toward delays rather than offering any sound objections to the bill. Chairman Perley expressed a hope last week that the bill might be disposed of by the committee, but the pleas of the anti-suffragists for more time have brought at least a week of delay. But even with this delay few suffrage bills have received a more auspicious start than that of Senator Collins.

Is It Merely Politics?

It has been suggested that the whole move in New Hampshire is a skilful effort on the part of political leaders to fulfill their party pledges and at the same time do nothing of constructive value to promote suffrage. The wording of the bill is extremely simple:

"Section 1: Any person, whether male or female, but in all respects except sex qualified to vote for State senators, may vote for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, for county officers and for any town and city officers.

"Section 2: All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from passage."

The opinion upon which the unconstitutionality of Janelle's bill is based is

(Continued on page 20.)

DANISH WEST INDIES PRESENT NEW PROBLEM

Right of Suffrage Now Enjoyed by Men and Women Alike—National Woman Suffrage Association to Urge Retention of Privileges Now Possessed

SHAFROTH THINKS NO RIGHT SHOULD BE TAKEN AWAY

Washington, D. C.—The purchase of the Danish West Indies presents a new suffrage problem to the Congress of the United States because the women of the islands now possess rights of suffrage equal to those of the men.

It is probable that a separate government for the islands will be provided. Marked opposition has been manifested to a plan to include the islands in the Porto Rican government. Senator Shafroth of Colorado recently conferred with Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, concerning the legislation necessary for the Danish West Indies. It was decided that nothing should be written into the Porto Rican bill concerning the newly acquired islands, both because of opposition there and because, in Senator Stone's opinion, the actual possession of the islands will not come about for several months.

No Right Should Be Revoked

When the subject of Danish West Indian legislation comes before Congress officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will urge the retention of the rights now possessed by the women of the islands. They take the position that the United States, the first country to declare that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," should permit the women of the islands to retain their existing suffrage rights. These rights, denied to women in many States of this country, were granted to the women of the Danish West Indies by the Kingdom of Denmark.

"I think no existing privilege should be taken from the people of the islands," said Senator Shafroth, chairman of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. "I do not know that a bill affecting the islands will come to this committee, but I favor granting these islands the most liberal privileges consistent with our possession of them."

Danish Women Enjoy Suffrage

Pending the actual framing of legislation for the government of the islands, the name of which may be changed to the Dewey Islands, other members of Congress take the position that a republic cannot consistently diminish the suffrage right of new people who come under its control.

The women of Denmark enjoy full suffrage. The Parliament granted them municipal suffrage first, and after a few years extended full suffrage to them. In the year 1915 a great concourse of women from all parts of the little kingdom gathered before the King's palace and presented a splendid pageant as an expression of their gratitude to the King for signing the bill which gave them the vote. At about the same time the Parliament of Iceland, a Danish dependency, extended full suffrage to the women of that island. For several years prior to that time the women of the island had enjoyed municipal suffrage. The King of Denmark also signed the Iceland suffrage bill, and the pageant gave expression also to the thanks of women for extending suffrage to all Danish possessions.

Delaware Governor Favors Suffrage—Urges Prohibition

Dover, Del.—John G. Townsend, recently sworn in as Governor of Delaware, in his inaugural address, proclaimed himself an advocate of woman suffrage.

The Governor also urged the enactment of legislation to prevent the further flooding of the two "dry" counties with liquor from the outside, and spoke in favor of a workmen's compensation act.

"In order that we make effective the intent of the local option law, as expressed by the (no-license) vote of Kent and Sussex counties," Governor Townsend declared, "it will be necessary to pass some law regulating the shipment of intoxicants into dry territory, especially is this imperative when we realize the nuisance to our border towns, which have become the storehouse for those catering to the Maryland and Virginia trade. I would urge legislation, well defined and practical in its execution, such as will make this law effective.

"Woman suffrage is an issue before the nation. The request, as it is brought to the voting half of the population, is so largely a matter of mere justice, that the argument of inexpediency is no longer potent. I wish to record myself as favorable to granting the franchise to the women of Delaware.

"I would ask your most earnest attention to the subject of working men's compensation for injuries. A wise compensation act safeguards both capital and labor. And by establishing better relationship between the employer and the employee we shall help social conditions."

Another advance favored by Governor Townsend is the adoption of the budget system for the expenditure of [illegible] funds.

NEW FEDERATION IN NORTH EUROPE HAS HIGH AIMS

Object of Women's Rights Association Is Co-operation in Interests of All Scandinavian Women and Children—Wage and Industrial Problems Topics of Conference

Stockholm, Sweden — An important development of the women's movement in the countries of Northern Europe is to be seen in the formation of the Federation of Northern Women's Rights' Associations which recently held its first conference in Stockholm. In the summer of 1914, during the Northern Women's Congress in Copenhagen, the idea of forming such an association was discussed; and this year invitations were sent out by three Swedish women's societies to the various women's associations in Norway, Denmark, Finland and Iceland, asking them to send delegates to a conference to be held at Stockholm. Delegates from all these countries assembled in Stockholm, and the proposed federation was duly formed. Its object is to bring about cooperation in work on behalf of the interests of women and children in the Scandinavian countries, and to enable women to confer together on these questions.

To Meet Every Third Year.

At the opening meeting the president, Mrs. Agda Montelius, extended a warm welcome to all the delegates. The by-laws for the formation of the new body were then drafted and afterwards adopted, and it was decided that meetings be held not less than once every third year, when questions of importance to women in the northern countries arise and claim discussion.

Later a public meeting was held, which was crowded to overflowing. Speakers from the five countries read papers on the subject of "Women and the Raising of the Status of Domestic Work." The papers read dealt chiefly with the developments of special domestic training in the different northern countries, and gave a very interesting and many-sided picture of this question. The last speaker was Frokens Kerstin Hesselgren, the Swedish factory inspector, who gave some account of the work done in Sweden, which in this matter is the pioneer country for training women in domestic work by means such as school kitchens and courses of domestic economy.

Discuss Women's Wage.

The next morning the private meeting of the conference was continued, the chief question under discussion being women's wages, and the proposal contained in an appeal previously sent to the various associations by Mme. Gabrielle Duchêne, that international action should be taken on behalf of "equal pay for equal work." The chief speaker was Miss Anna Kleman, who spoke of the reduction of women's wages during the war, especially in France, but also in England and Germany, and emphasized the importance for all countries of reaching a solution of the question. In the words of the appeal issued by the Fédération Universitaire de France et des Colonies: "It is necessary that women should understand that everywhere, where they replace men, it is their own interest as well as their duty to claim equal pay for equal work." She dwelt on the need for raising the conditions of women, of whom there were now an enormous number thrown on the labor market without any training at all. The meeting decided that united action should be strengthened by collecting statistics regarding the condition of women's wages in the Scandinavian countries; that the Union should place the subject of equal wages on their program, and that each country should approach it in the manner best suited to itself, and that later the Union should consider and draw up a common proposition for joint action.

At a public meeting held in the afternoon the subject of "The Value of Women's Work in Public Estimation" was discussed. Papers were read by different speakers describing the position of women in the various trades and professions of their respective countries, which all revealed the fact that, in spite of difference in detail owing to varying conditions, there still existed a great deal of prejudice as to the value of women's work which called for untiring effort on the part of women themselves if it was to be overcome.

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MUNITIONS MAKERS TRY TO IMPRESS WOMEN

Mrs. Florence Kelley Has Evidence Showing Companies Threaten Discharge Unless Women Work, Too

Philadelphia, Pa.—Because scores of men working in the munitions factories of New England, have been threatened with discharge unless they induced their wives to work in the plants, hundreds of women are doing night work in the big manufacturing cities of Connecticut and Massachusetts, according to Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumer's League.

"The manufacturers, of course, deny this charge," declared Mrs. Kelley, "but we have found evidence of it on all sides. Most of the men who make enough to support their families have started to buy their homes on the instalment plan, and thus cannot leave their position.

"The result is that when the companies order them to bring their wives to work, although they do not need the money, they have to do so, and the women, in order to conduct their homes in the daytime, work at night. The effect is clearly seen on the health of the children," she said, "and reports from nurses show that tuberculosis is increasing at an alarming rate."

PALO ALTO HAS WOMAN JUSTICE

Mrs. S. W. Charles To Complete Term of Husband—Impartiality Plus Common Sense To Be Her Platform

Palo Alto, Cal.—Mrs. S. W. Charles has been appointed justice of the peace to fill out the term of her late husband. This is said to be the first office to be held by a woman in Palo Alto since equal suffrage was granted in 1911, excepting that one woman has served on the school committee.

This appointment of Mrs. Charles is for a term having just two years yet to run. The salary is $135 a month, and the duties are light. There was a considerable rivalry for the place, but general satisfaction is felt over the outcome.

Mrs. Charles says that she will be guided by commonsense and impartiality in the performance of her duties.

Mrs. Charles has two children, a daughter of 15 and a son of 13. She was graduated in the class of 1900 from Stanford University.

The appointment of Mrs. Charles has aroused the clubwomen of San Francisco to expressions of universal approval.

COLLINS BILL HAS AUSPICIOUS START

(Continued from page 19)

the opinion handed down by Chief Justice Doe in 1881 that the Legislature could not delegate its powers, constitutionally conferred, to the people, except in matters of local concerns, such as school affairs. The Justice held that an act passed by the Legislature with reference to the election of directors or managers of a corporation, which was submitted to the voters as to whether it should take effect by referendum, was unconstitutional.

As to the power of the Legislature to confer presidential suffrage upon women, that is beyond question, as it rests upon the Constitution of the United States.

POINDEXTER SAYS ELIMINATE SEX

Washington Senator Thinks Representation in Congress Should Be Based on Actual Voting Strength of State

Washington, D. C.—A resolution for an amendment to the Constitution which would base representation in Congress on the actual voting strength of the various States was introduced in the Senate this week by Senator Poindexter of the State of Washington. Mr. Poindexter proposes to amend the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution by striking out the word "male" where it occurs. That section of the amendment as it now stands recognizes the principle of employing voting strength as a measure of representation in Congress.

Asks Reference to Committee

Senator Poindexter asked that this amendment, together with a second one introduced by him, amending the Fifteenth Amendment to provide that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of sex, be referred to the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage. Vice-President Marshall ruled that resolutions for constitutional amendments would be referred to the committee on judiciary, although a motion to change the reference would be in order. Senator Poindexter then asked unanimous consent that the amendments be referred to the committee on woman suffrage, but Senator James of Kentucky objected.

The Poindexter amendment reads: "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judiciary officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the members of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such citizens shall bear to the whole number of citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

To Reduce Representation in Non-Suffrage States

The effect of Senator Poindexter's amendment would be to reduce the representation from States where women are not allowed to vote.

"This amendment points the way to real democracy," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. "The principle embodied in it is already a part of the Constitution."

Present Basis Unfair

The present basis of representation and its application deprives a very large part of the electorate of the United States of any considerable voice in governmental affairs. In the last election Maine cast 136,405 votes, Florida 83,264 and Colorado 294,375. Each has the same representation in Congress and the same strength in the electoral college. An electoral vote from Maine represents 22,734 votes and from Florida only 13,211, while an electoral vote from Colorado represents 19,062, a third more than the combined vote in congressional districts in Florida and Maine, which are nevertheless represented by two votes in the electoral college and two votes in Congress. These examples are typical of the large power of an individual vote in the solid South, the moderate expression given in the North and the extremely narrow influence granted it in the West, where complete suffrage is enjoyed and where the greatest number of people participate in the business of government.

The inequalities of the existing basis of representation are made equally clear in another manner. In the last national election one person of every three of population in the equal suffrage western States cast a vote; in the solid South 1 in 14, in the non-woman suffrage North 1 in 5.1, in the country as a whole 1 in 5.5, and in the whole number of non-woman suffrage States 1 in 6.2.

POLITICAL LEADERS OF CANADA GIVE OPINIONS

Said Right Honorable Sir Robert Laird Borden, Premier of Canada, at a meeting in New York telling of the splendid way in which Canadian women have voted and worked: "I reverence the women of the United States for what they have done, but I shall bow to the womanhood of the world for what the women of Canada have done in this war. No wonder four provinces of Canada have given such able women the vote."

In Everywoman's World, both Premier Hearst and Liberal Party Leader Howell of Ontario have written articles friendly to the desire of Canadian women for enlarged opportunities. Mr. Howell declares it a foregone conclusion that women will have the franchise. "That the State needs the help of woman in the solution of the great social problems of modern civilization and particularly the industrial revolution of the past century, has been obvious for many years, but the outstanding part which woman has taken in this war, the countless sacrifices she has made, the unselfish and continuous service she has rendered—all these have crystallized public sentiment, and won for the cause in which woman is most immediately interested, a host of recruits—an army which is constantly growing."

The Premier is friendly, but a little more cautious. He sympathizes with the aspirations of women for higher citizenship. "Mr. Hearst has an opportunity now," comments the Toronto Star, "to identify himself with a progressive measure and number it among the achievements of his government."

LONDON LAWYERS FROWN ON WOMEN

Sentiment among London barristers is opposed to the admission of women as members of the General Council of the bar, says a special cable to the Philadelphia Public Ledger Jan. 18.

Twenty-two of 300 members present at the last annual meeting voted in favor of a resolution instructing the General Council to report upon the desirability of the admission of women barristers. Speeches that were made indicated the general feeling that the subject should not be pressed at this time as there were absent 1300 members of the bar at the front.

The Times published an editorial favorable to the women's side of the controversy, declaring that the war had changed many opinions on the subject of women's work.

A copy of the Journal Sept. 16, Vol. 47, No. 38 wanted. Any subscriber who can supply a copy of this issue to the Journal will be properly compensated.

MORE PARENTS, FEWER CHILDREN, NEEDED IN COURT

Juvenile Delinquency Caused by Negligence of Parents, Probation Officer Declares—Child Should Be Assisted, Not Prosecuted

Newark, N. J.—Fewer children and more parents in court was urged by John J. Gascoyne, chief probation officer of the county, in a recent discussion of "Juvenile Delinquency," before the Essex County Social Workers' Club of New Jersey at the Parental School.

In his opinion "we are getting too many children into court and too few parents. Parents are careless and neglectful, and there is no proper law through which to reach contributory delinquency."

In telling of methods used in dealing with the 776 children who have passed through the school since it was opened last May, Miss Delphia Culver, the superintendent, insisted on the preservation of high ideals and the avoidance of sentimentalism. "If you are going truly to help the boy and the girl, you must see the best and believe the best," she urged, saying the child's experience in court should not be regarded as prosecution. "He should not be prosecuted, but assisted."

Follow-up work in the home is a great need which the institution expects soon to meet by having a worker, a graduate nurse, whose sole duty will be to keep track of the children after they go out of the school. She is to endeavor to improve the home life of each child by influencing the parents.

Physical Tests Made

How well the physical side of the child is cared for after he comes into the school was described by the superintendent, who stated that 525 have been given a thorough medical examination. The dental clinic, established and supported by Sydney Colgate, was mentioned as one of the newer contributions toward the general welfare of the children.

"There is danger of any agency too highly organized losing its soul," Miss Culver pointed out, when speaking of the necessity of keeping an attitude of human interest in the child. "Every child has its innate sense of justice. And it keeps us perked up all the time to meet this sense of justice."

Of the children passing through the school, 117 have been sent to institutions and, except for the sub-normal, it is just that many too many, declared Miss Culver, who insisted that a private home is the place for every child except the mentally defective, for whom there should be custodial care. For these the State falls short in making provision, she said.

CONGRESSWOMAN'S FIRST SPEECH IN NEW YORK

Miss Jeannette Rankin, of Missoula, Congresswoman-elect, will make her first public address since her election at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on the evening of March 2, according to an announcement by a lecture bureau of the metropolis. It is expected that in this speech Miss Rankin will outline her legislative policies.

NORTH DAKOTA GAINS SUFFRAGE

(Continued from page 19)

Mrs. Grace Clendenning of Fargo, president of the State Votes for Women League, after the announcement of the vote, said: "The present Legislature has given the women of North Dakota all in its power to give and we congratulate the members on their sense of justice."

Mrs. Mary Darrow Weible, vice-president of the Votes for Women League, said: "We are gratified that for the first time in the history of the suffrage movement men have treated women in the collective sense with the same courtesy that they would have treated their own special women and voted their measure first."

Amendment Also Passes

Women of North Dakota also won another victory when senate bill No. 12 passed the house. This was a concurrent resolution providing for amendment to the constitution giving women of the State complete suffrage. This measure passed the senate last week and will now take the regular course of constitutional amendments.

The vote upon it was 89 for, 20 against and 4 not voting. Those opposed to the measure were: Blanchard, Geiger, Geiszler, Isaak, Kelly, Koller, Kunkel, Lang, Mackoff, Mees, Meyer, Nathan, Olson of Cavalier, Rott, Schick, Schrag, Stinger, Turner, Weber, Wiley. Representatives Ebel, Martz, Wright and Gunhus were absent.

When Governor Frazier signs the woman suffrage measure, it will be interesting to note that the first bill to be signed by North Dakota's farmer Governor is a law giving women of the State suffrage. This is the first measure to pass the fifteenth assembly.

The legislators and Governor who have enabled the women of North Dakota to obtain political equality have an interesting history behind them, one which is unique in the annals of twentieth century American politics.

The Farmers' Revolt

During the last ten years the farmers of North Dakota have been chafing under the iron dictation of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. These bodies have been telling the farmer how much he may expect to receive for his grain and have manipulated prices to suit their own bank accounts. Then, too, the Minneapolis handlers had complete control of the grading of the grain and often treated the farmers most shabbily. Mixing of different grades was a common practice which was a constant source of irritation to the original producers.

Approximately two years ago the farmers got together and quietly determined to obtain control of their State government. By electing farmers to the Legislature and to the various State offices they believed they could adopt for themselves measures necessary to solve the problem of grain marketing. A Farmers' Non-Partisan League was formed with no favorite sons running for office; the attainment of a constructive program was the sole goal.

Reasons for Discontent

Some of the practices of which the North Dakota farmers complained especially were: the weighing of grain shipped by the farmer in the top of the elevator rather than on the track. As the grain dropped down through a hopper scale, it passed a spout in front of which was a suction fan nominally intended to remove the dust before it was weighed.

The result actually was that the fan not only removed the dust, but during the course of a year about 50,000 bushels of grain as well. With wheat at a dollar a bushel it can be seen that an amount equivalent to $50,000 was each year practically stolen from the farmers in each elevator using this system.

Mixing Grades Cheated Farmers

Mixing is another unfair practice. When the grain is received at a terminal it is sent to a "grain hospital," where the mixing takes place. Suppose a concern buys 10,000 bushels of Number One Hard, the highest grade; with that they will mix 50,000 bushels of their lower grade, as Number Three, and sell the entire lot as Number One. As a wheat buyer under the rules of the exchange must accept the original grade, the farmer is paid a Number Three grade price for grain that is sold as Number One. Thus tremendous profits at the expense of the farmer are made in the selling of grain. On the other hand, members of the exchange are allowed the right of reinspection on grain they purchase, which often results in a lower grading. Because of this farmers have urged that a system of State grading be adopted.

Another cause of irritation is the belief of the farmers that commission firms sell grain to themselves and charge the farmer one cent a bushel for the service rendered. If this were the practice, the commission firm would sell to itself at the lowest possible price and the farmer would receive one cent less than the lowest market price.

Boards of Trade Had Iron Grip

On April 21, 1914, after an extensive hearing on the Manahan resolution, demanding investigation of grain exchanges, Congressman Henry, chairman of the U. S. House Committee on Rules, introduced a resolution containing the following:

"It is charged and generally believed that the price of wheat paid the farmers, as well as the cost of flour to the consumer, is largely controlled by the Board of Trade of Chicago, the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis, and the Board of Trade of Duluth, acting in combination. That the Board of Trade of Chicago is a monopoly and has and exercises complete control over the buying and selling of wheat and the prices paid therefor in the market; that the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis is a monopoly dominating and controlling that market and controlling the prices paid for wheat from day to day."

Thus it is generally believed among the farmers that agriculture will never pay as it ought to pay until they remedy the evils that attend the marketing of their products. To quote Dr. E. F. Ladd of the North Dakota Agricultural College:

"The farmers of North Dakota will never be able to get the best price for their grain unless they retain ownership or control of it until it gets to a central market. If the State owned its own terminal facilities there would be a better opportunity to establish fair and just grades and to get those grades recognized in a world market than if we attempted to establish a North Dakota State grading system at privately owned terminals."

Asked how the erection of State-owned terminals for North Dakota will help the market situation when other States are selling grain under the old system, the farmers reply that North Dakota sells such an enormous quantity that the success of their plan will cause every grain State in the Union to follow the leadership of North Dakota and build its own grain terminals.

The Non-Partisan League

The Non-Partisan League, organized by the farmers, nominated men who had had little political experience and were not particularly well known in the State. The regular parties in the State were not at first in the least alarmed over the birth of this new third organization and the press made light of the affair and printed such statements as "the Non-partisan League will be a Non-participating league after the primaries are over."

"But the farmers prepared for an aggressive campaign," says Melvin D. Hildreth in the World's Work. "Entire communities turned out farmers' picnics, some of them attended by nearly six thousand people, numbers of whom drove across the prairies twenty miles to listen to the discussion of problems having an immediate connection with their material welfare. The league chartered a special train which in three weeks carried the candidates in a whirlwind tour about the State, holding dozens of meetings every day."

When the primaries came in June, 1916, the candidates nominated by the Non-Partisan League swept the whole State. Lynn J. Frazier and 80 per cent. of the legislators chosen are members of the league and pledged to its program. Not a candidate of the opposition came within 10,000 votes of winning out. In the election of Nov. 7 the majority of those nominated were elected to office.

It is these farmers who introduced the bill granting women presidential and municipal suffrage in the North Dakota Legislature, and it is Governor Lynn J. Frazier's signature which makes the enfranchising bill a reality, never to be revoked.

Stenographer

Experienced woman stenographer and typewriter desires engagement where ability is appreciated. Would especially like to make an arrangement with someone who want a few hours' work a day. Typewriting done at home if preferred. Address M., 60 Townsend St., Roxbury.

AIMS TO WEAKEN 9-HOUR RULING

Proposal by New York's Assemblyman Would Permit Overtime Employment of Women When Machinery Breaks

Albany, N. Y.—The prospect of a fight against lengthening the working day for women in the New York State canneries seem imminent. A measure put forward by Assemblyman Dewley of Niagara on Jan. 17 would permit the overtime employment of male and female employees over eighteen years of age when such overtime was deemed necessary through the breakage of machinery.

Last May the Argetsinger bill proposed much the same loosening of the interpretation of the labor laws. A hearing was held in the Executive Chambers to protest against a measure which would permit women to work 12 hours a day during the busy seasons. A passage in the Argetsinger bill sought to allow the suspension of the 54-hour law for women in factories when accidental damage to the machinery occurred. Nearly fifty women workers were present to voice their opposition to the bill, while several proprietors of factories and real estate owners were lined up for the bill.

As a result of the strenuous protest made at the time, Governor Whitman vetoed the Argetsinger bill. Assemblyman Dewley's bill is likely to meet similar opposition, according to the Evening Post, on the ground that the overtime employment would be greatly abused, and in some cases machinery would be broken intentionally in order to obtain the extra work.

Noted Suffragist Says Supreme Problem of World is Conservation of Youth

The struggle for equal suffrage and other good causes in America is followed with interest by noble souls in every part of the world, even amid all the distractions of the great war. In a letter to Miss Helena Dudley, Madame Catherine Breshkovsky, who is living in exile in the little town of Minoussinsk, Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, expresses her surprise and gratitude at the many tokens of interest that she receives from her friends in America, "a set of women and men always in action, always sacrificing themselves for the welfare of their country, always ready to do their utmost to promote the welfare of other nations." She continues in her quaint English:

"Instead of doing so, I am like a salted herring in a big but immovable hogshead, conserved nobody knows why, and waiting, waiting, without end. My straining and my activity are limited now so narrowly that I see myself like a sea urchin in its shell, only thinking and endeavoring to understand the meaning of what mankind as a whole is doing. I turn and re-turn the facts, the sayings and writings of different minds of different people in different countries. As far as I know, it seems to me that we can agree with Mrs. Catt's speech, 'The Crisis,' in the Woman's Journal of Sept. 16. This brave woman, of a bright and large mind, pleased me years ago, when, traveling over every country of the world, she described the situation of the suffrage amid the women of the several nations. She is born a leader. Her activity, her efficiency are well placed and what is a very great aid to all her capacities is her emphasizing of the great characters of the past and of the present, which are working for the same cause. The best a leader can do is to appreciate the forces of his co-workers, and to organize these forces in a strong knot, a centre that nothing can dissolve.

"Now, I wonder, too, at the masterly way in which England does with what genius she holds together the reins in her hands, wisely overlooking the affairs of the world. I wish only she may be as sincere and noble as she is wise and strong. But it would be a great mistake on her part to settle affairs selfishly and with partiality, for in that case nothing would be prevented. Yet a long, or better, a continual peace is necessary; the desolation is too profound to be cured in a short time. The countries have lost all their best young forces, and we shall wait till the young generations grow to be of use. We have thousands and thousands of orphans around us, and if we do not put all our efforts and means to elevate and instruct them, we have no future.

"The child question is the most serious and continually pressing of the age. I have a lot around me, the poorest. We are good friends, and the little I do is already a relief in their dull and needy life. Many of them visit the school and need books and several pieces of cloths. I do my best to suffice, but they are so many! It is awful to see how the world is foolish. They are writing in every paper about food and fuel, and they forget that if the race dies out, there will be nobody to eat and to provide. For shame! I shall cry this question out in every letter to my many correspondents and urge them to do all they can to forward it.

"Were you present at the 'House-warming' at the Blackwell house? I had the honor to pass three days there with Alice and her father. I remember the arrangement of the rooms and stairs, the garden, which is now replanted, I am sure. I read that one of the rooms is given my name. I fear the rest of the names will be surprised to find me among them and ask, 'Why is that?' . . .

"I hope Mr. Wilson is elected. I am sure he will endorse the woman's cause too. You can assure our good friends that I have never been so comfortable since I was in Siberia. I am even ashamed of the full comfort I enjoy now."

This letter is dated Nov. 18. In about two months from now Mrs. Breshkovsky will read in the Woman's Journal of the suffrage victory in North Dakota, and will probably write us her congratulations upon it, as she has upon our suffrage victories in the past.

HIGH PRAISE FOR NEW JOURNAL FROM MANY QUARTERS

Complimentary letters in constantly increasing number continue to flow into the Journal office from every part of the country. Many accompany the deluge of subscriptions pouring in, and a large number come from expert business men, bankers and advertising specialists.

Eleanor P. Allen, Easton, Pa.:

"My principal feeling about the new Journal is pride. The new Journal is a delight, and a feast of good things. I want to put it in the Public Library."

Penelope Parsons Davis, Bangor, Me.:

"I am delighted at the Journal's new form and wish it could be put upon the news stands here."

Lillian Baldwin, Chicago:

"The new Journal is quite wonderful. Think it is greatly improved."

Omar E. Garwood, Denver, Colo.:

"I want to express my interest in and appreciation of the new style and make-up of the Journal."

Nath'l C. Fowler, Jr., Boston Author:

"Extend to the Woman's Journal my sincerest congratulations. I shall be much disappointed if it does not double and treble its circulation within the year."

John Nolen, Noted City Planner, Cambridge, Mass.:

"Congratulations on the great improvement made in the form and contents of the Woman's Journal. Let me know how I can help."

Helen N. Bates, Maine Suffrage Association:

"We are much pleased here with the new form of the Woman's Journal and are sure it will be a great success."

News From the States

INDIANA SUFFRAGE BILL MENACED

Lieutenant-Governor Sends Enfranchising Measure to Adverse Committee —Said to Be "Packed" Through His Influence

Indianapolis—The passage of the presidential suffrage bill in Indiana is being jeopardized by the action of the Lieutenant Governor, Edgar D. Bush, who deliberately packed the Senate rights and privileges committee with anti-suffragists, and who expects this committee to kill the bill.

Bush posed as a Progressive in 1912. One of the chief planks of that party was and is equal suffrage. The Indiana Daily Times, a stanch advocate of equal rights, takes Mr. Bush to task for his action. It says:

"Violating his own precedent, decently set the first day of the session, the Lieutenant Governor brazenly and deliberately went out of his way to single out for unfair treatment the part suffrage bill put forward by hopeful Indiana women.

"Bush is peculiarly unfortunate in this action for the reason that in affronting the women he also affronts public intelligence and the integrity of the State Senate.

"Everybody knows the suffrage bill in effect is a party measure in both the Republican and Democratic parties by reason of the national platform declarations in favor of suffrage. State by State. The party that dodges its platform is a crook.

"Nobody can conceive of a more serious political blunder at this time than an insult or unfair play directed by any political party at the women. Yet we have in Indiana the spectacle of a lieutenant governor singling out for attack a bill in which Indiana women are vitally interested.

"The Senate ought to take Bush in hand immediately, lift the part suffrage bill from the packed committee to which Bush arbitrarily consigned it, and place the bill courteously in the committee to which its authors asked that it be sent, the Judiciary B committee which handled the same sort of bill two years ago, and the same committee which this year has the same matter in charge in the House.

"Bush is quoted as saying he was compelled to single out the women's part suffrage bill for arbitrary mishandling in order to 'vindicate' his Senate committee on rights and privileges."

Editorially, the Times remarks:

"Though the lieutenant governor showed his affiliation with the forces that fight suffrage when he helped the retiring lieutenant governor pack the rights and privileges committee in readiness to smother the part suffrage bill, and though the lieutenant governor brazenly denied the women's bill the ordinary courtesy of a square deal, the women need not fear for their legislation.

"Such underhand action as that of the reactionary twins, the retiring lieutenant governor and the new lieutenant governor, will not be permitted to block progress in Indiana.

"There are decency and manhood in the Indiana State Senate and in the seventieth General Assembly of Indiana. It is only necessary for the women of the State to call on the inherent manhood and on the spirit of decent fairness in the Legislature."

William Jennings Bryan addressed the Indiana Legislature before a great throng in the Senate chamber on Jan. 19. Woman suffrage was one of his leading themes.

In harmony with the doctrine of government for the people and by the people, equal suffrage could not but win in the end. Mr. Bryan held that the advantage of talking for suffrage is that "you are on the side which is sure to win, and I want to remind you that a brewer of this State was among the leaders of the opposition to the woman suffrage plank in the national democratic platform. And another was a brewer of Texas, and another Mr. Nugent of New Jersey, who does not represent the best democracy of his State, and in Texas the brewer already has been defeated."

SHERIFF INSISTS SHE SHOULD HAVE VOTE

Miss Whelan Made Good as Clerk, Earned Promotion — Founded Beloit Suffrage League

"If a woman can be deputy sheriff, she certainly ought to have the vote," declares Miss Mary Whelan, of Beloit, Wisconsin's first deputy sheriff. Deputy Sheriff Whelan was appointed by Sheriff Whipple, of Beloit, following his election last fall. Before her appointment, she had "made good" as clerk in a Beloit court. She is an ardent suffragist, having been one of the founders of the Beloit Woman Suffrage League.

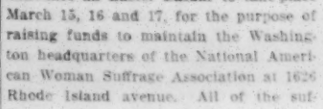
NATIONAL OFFICERS TO ASSIST BAZAAR

Easter Festivity to be Held at Washington Headquarters With Aid of District of Columbia Organizations

Washington, D. C.—Local suffragists announce an Easter Bazaar to take place March 15, 16 and 17, for the purpose of raising funds to maintain the Washington headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association at 1626 Rhode Island avenue. All of the suffrage organizations in the District of Columbia, which are affiliated with the National Association, have joined forces to assist in making the bazaar a success, and the national officers and State organizations are also busy. The local executive committee is headed by Miss Heloise Meyer as chairman. The vice-chairmen are Mrs. Borden Harriman, Miss Catherine Newton, Mrs. A. Garrison McClintock, Mrs. Cato Sells, Mrs. Clay Tallman, Mrs. Helen R. Tindall and Miss Mary O'Toole. Miss Florence F. Stiles is secretary and Mrs. Lyman B. Swormstedt treasurer.

The national officers who are helping with the preliminary work for the bazaar are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Miss Esther G. Ogden, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith and Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs.

The bazaar will be held at 1626 Rhode Island avenue, and donations are already being received from local and out-of-town suffragists. Articles will be on sale from every State in the Union, and many interesting features are being planned for entertainment of those who attend.



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MISS JESSIE L. SIMPSON,
Clerk of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. She is the third highest paid woman in the government service. Through her hands will pass all treaties made with this country by foreign governments, and she will be entrusted with secrets bearing on delicate international negotiations.

POISONOUS FUNGI CAN'T KILL HER

Government's Botanical Expert Has Written Standard Works on Plant Diseases—She Knows an Edible Mushroom When She Sees One

Among the scientific experts in the employ of the United States government is one whose special knowledge of fungi will prevent an unfortunate death from mistaking toadstools for mushrooms.

Mrs. Flora W. Patterson began the study of fungi as a hobby. She became so well informed on the subject that when her husband died the government offered her a place in which she would be able to put her knowledge at the service of the public. She knows more about mushrooms, toadstools and the microscopic fungi which cause plant diseases than any other person in the government service. Her writings on fungi are considered the standard works in all scientific libraries.

American agriculturists have been greatly aided by Mrs. Patterson's researches into plant ailments.

BALLOTS WILL BE COUNTED

Over 100,000 women throughout the country are invited to vote the accompanying ballot during the next week.

The Woman's Journal,
45 Boutwell St.,
Dorchester, Boston,
Mass.

Please enter my name for one year's subscription. Dollar enclosed.

Name .....

Address .....

LOBBY PROGRAM ISSUED BY GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB

Legislative Committee of Topeka Organization Endorses Many Reform Measures for Welfare of Women and Children

Topeka, Kan.—The Good Government Club of Topeka, Mrs. F. P. Lindsay, president, has endorsed a program of legislation for which its Legislative Department will lobby. It includes the following points:

1. Co-partnership of husband and wife —as affects the child—
   a. Right of child to inherit from mother.
   b. Right of child in family co-partnership.
   c. Marriage, or prenuptial contracts.
   d. Rights of illegitimate child.
   e. Health, contagious and communicable diseases.
2. Municipal and County Farms.
3. Widow's Exemption.
4. Relief of indigent, widowed mothers —State aid under County Commissioners.
5. Care and confinement of degenerates—
   a. Segregation of mental and moral delinquents.
6. Majority and political age of boys and girls to be the same, 21.
7. National Suffrage and uniform citizenship of American women.

The club will also oppose the inheritance tax for husband or wife and for direct heirs.

The Handbook of Laws issued by the club is interesting testimony of the practical use to which the women are putting the ballot. The baby bill, detention home, health measures, minimum wage, child hygiene, illegitimacy problem, mothers' pension and widows' exemption all receive the club's consideration and approval.

HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS IN NEW YORK STATE

Mrs. Chapin Reports Favorable Sentiments From Three Senators Formerly Non-committal or Opposed

The outlook for the woman suffrage amendment in New York is bright, thinks Mrs. H. Winfield Chapin, a member of the Legislative Committee.

After a conference on Jan. 15 with three of the State Senators Mrs. Chapin reported as follows:

"I received by direct statement from these men an assurance that the suffrage measures will be reported to both houses soon. Though no promises were made, I was given to understand that the prospects for a victory at Albany were excellent.

"On the previous attempt these three men were immense stumbling blocks in our path. Senator Walters, who had previously refused to discuss the bill with other members of the Legislative Committee, was most gracious and offered assistance. Mr. Brown was not nearly as much opposed as I expected he would be, and Speaker Sweet assured me there will not be so many blocks in our path."

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AT SUFFRAGE CONVENTION

Women of Massachusetts Show Success in Handling Business Matters—Sagacity Demonstrated at Springfield

The midwinter Convention of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association was held Jan. 23 in Springfield and was attended by about 200 delegates. The morning and afternoon meetings were held in the mahogany room of this Auditorium in the civic group, the evening meeting in the Central High School.

The reports showed success in every branch of the work.

Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard presided by day and Mrs. Henry M. Bowden at the evening meeting, when Mr. Joseph Walker and Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson-Hale were the speakers.

The principle that suffragists should back neither candidate of a political party in an election was reaffirmed.

Mrs. Henry M. Phillips said that in Springfield's recent municipal election the league was embarrassed by this issue in connection with a candidate for the school board.

The news of the recent suffrage victory in North Dakota aroused much enthusiasm.

Much time was given to reports of the progress of the organization in the western part of the State.

Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson told of the work with Congress. She was most hopeful of a suffrage amendment to the federal constitution. The farmers of North Dakota came in for praise. George B. Gallup, the new Publisher of the Woman's Journal, complimented the gathering in general and particular.

Women are to be taught how to make street speeches at the suffrage school which is to open in Boston the last of the month. The curriculum includes many other helpful and practical bits of knowledge. It was announced that a previous engagement prevented ex-Gov. Walsh from speaking.

Those giving reports in the afternoon included: Mrs. Katherine Millard of the Berkshire senatorial district, Mrs. Louis T. Stevenson of the Berkshire-Hampshire-Hampden, Mrs. Henry D. Sleeper, of the Franklin-Hampshire, Mrs. H. M. Bowden of the 1st Hampden, Mrs. William C. Dwight of Holyoke of the 2d Hampden, Mrs. Robert K. Shaw of Worcester of the 1st Worcester and Mrs. Margaret Woodward of Worcester of the 2d Worcester districts.

The local committee on arrangements included Mrs. Sidney A. Saunders (chairman), Miss Madeline R. Ball, Mrs. Henry M. Bowden, Mrs. George D. Chamberlain, Miss Fannie Denio, Mrs. Laurence L. Doggett, Mrs. Richard H. Hunt and Miss Rachel Lawton.

Plans whereby women may vote on the amendments submitted by the coming constitutional convention were gone over and the hope was expressed that the project may be successful, and Miss Mary W. Dewson, chairman of the legislative committee, was often interrupted by applause.

Mrs. Henry G. Chapin, second vice-president of the local league, gave the address of welcome in place of Mrs. L. L. Doggett, the president, who is ill. Mrs. Leonard of Boston then took charge of proceedings and Miss Madeline Ball was chosen secretary pro tem. The report of the treasurer, Mrs. Susan Lewis Ball, showed cash on hand today to total $8,288.88.

CAN USE BALLOT IF CHANCE COMES

Philadelphia Decorator Takes Out Naturalization Papers as Preparedness Policy—Works For Suffrage

In order to be able to vote beyond any shadow of a doubt when equal suffrage wins in Pennsylvania, a Russian immigrant girl, Olga H. Gross, has just taken out her final naturalization papers and become a full American citizen.

Miss Gross was educated in the Philadelphia public schools and took out her first papers for naturalization three years ago. When her name was called last week in the naturalization court in city hall, Philadelphia, Miss Gross stepped forward and promptly answered all questions. She wore a yellow jonquil and a suffrage button, proofs of her loyalty to the cause, which she has done much to help.

When the citizenship paper was handed to her she took a deep breath and smilingly said: "It feels fine to be an American. Why did I want to be naturalized? Well, you see I believe in preparedness. The women of Philadelphia are going to get the vote soon and I wanted to be ready."

"BALLOTS FOR BOTH" GREET LEGISLATORS

Suffrage Referendum Goes to So. Carolina Legislature and Judiciary Committee While Women Lobby

Columbia, S. C.—On the morning of the second day after the convening of the General Assembly, a constitutional amendment to woman suffrage was introduced both in the Senate and the House and referred by both to their respective judiciary committees. In the afternoon a hearing was given the suffragists by the senate judiciary. Four speakers were heard—two men and two women. The next morning the measure was reported favorably out of committee, there being only one dissenting vote.

Under the efficient leadership of the legislative chairman, Mrs. W. C. Cathcart of Columbia, committees of suffragists, wearing yellow "Ballots for Both" badges, are to be in the State House daily while the measure is pending. There is the friendliest feeling between the women and the legislators, who often volunteer questions and ask for literature. The most hardened unbeliever, of course, receives the most attention—and where there is a "swarm" of yellow badges there the biggest fight is being waged.

In two years' time the atmosphere of the whole legislature has changed. The men for the most part are in a receptive state of mind, and there is a feeling with some that "it is up to the Democratic party to make good" in the matter of woman suffrage.

Miss Eudora Ramsay, who is organizing in the State during January, is meeting with great success. She writes: "It is most encouraging to find South Carolina so open to conviction."

ARRANGE SPECIAL NEWSPAPER EDITIONS

Connecticut Association Finds Editors Ready to Help Suffrage by Publicity — Large Circulation Assured

The Executive Board of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association at its regular meeting last week devoted much attention to the consideration of issuing special suffrage editions of the daily papers of each county in the State. Several editors have been sounded and are willing to co-operate with the suffragists in the scheme. A large circulation is expected, and an effort will be made to get the suffrage message to the women in the small towns of Connecticut. Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, press chairman for the Association, will be in charge of these special editions.

NEW EMBLEM IN WASHINGTON

Gift of Pennsylvania Association Will Wave Over National Headquarters—Flags of Foreign Nations on Nearby Buildings

Harrisburg, Pa.—A flag, probably never seen before in Washington, will soon wave in the National Capitol in a section of the city where flags of various nations take the breeze before the many embassies and legations.

The device of this banner, with which Washingtonians and visitors from all over the country will soon become familiar, is of a yellow field, in the center of which is a blue eagle on wing, holding a globe and surrounded by eleven blue stars. It will wave before the stately house at 1626 Rhode Island avenue, formerly occupied by Senators Root and Du Pont, now the Washington headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The yellow and blue flag is the gift of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association to the National organization.

The first typical National suffrage flag, authorized as a National emblem in this country, was a silk banner given to the National Association at its annual convention at Atlantic City last year and adopted by delegates from all over the country. The flag was preceded by one designed and adopted by the Pennsylvania Suffrage Association, which is a yellow field with a circle of eleven stars, representing the full suffrage States, surrounding a blue keystone. The eagle within the stars in the Washington flag is the National emblem. Pennsylvania suffragists will soon go to Washington to be present at the formal flag raising.

WANTS HOUSE INFORMED ON SERVICE QUALIFICATIONS

Keating's Resolution Calls on President to Settle Just What Offices Women May Hold—Seeks a Square Deal

Washington.—A resolution requesting President Wilson to inform the House to what extent sex is a factor in selections for appointments, transfers, promotions, demotions and removals in the government service was introduced on Jan. 19 by Representative Keating of Colorado.

He said that the purpose is to secure "a square deal for the women in the Federal service, and to demonstrate the truth or falsity of the repeated charge that discrimination is practiced against women in the Federal civil service because of their sex."

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MISS JANE ADDAMS,
Chicago social worker and suffragist. Head of commission of women delegates to peace conference at The Hague last year.

OHIO SUFFRAGE BILLS EARLY ON CALENDAR

Committee on Federal Relations Receives Bill Brought in By Assemblyman Platt

The question of the Ohio Assembly granting presidential suffrage to women was expected to be one of the first propositions taken up by the Legislature when it reconvened this week.

The suffrage bill introduced by Representative Platt, Republican, of Ashtabula, was referred to the committee on Federal relations, and a similar bill introduced by Representative James A. Reynolds of Cuyahoga, Democrat, was referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Joseph W. Folk, former Governor of Missouri, will be the principal speaker at the convention of the Cleveland Woman Suffrage Party in Cleveland, Jan. 30.

The housekeeping sex of the land is suffering under laws made by men, which have enabled monopolists and speculators to run riot with corners on foodstuffs and the necessities of life. It is time the housekeeping sex had a hand in legislation which so closely and intimately concerns the home.—Indiana Daily Times.

News From the States

WILL WORK FOR ANOTHER VERDICT

Miss Lawther Will Urge Legislators to Submit Suffrage Referendum Again—Cite So. Dakota as Precedent

Des Moines.—Encouraged by the big vote cast for equal suffrage last June, the suffragists of Iowa will ask the Legislature to resubmit the question to the voters. To conduct a systematic campaign for another favorable legislative verdict, Miss Anna B. Lawther of Dubuque has opened offices of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association in Des Moines where she will be in charge all through the present session. The executive committee of the Association is to help Miss Lawther general her forces.

The officers point to the fact that resubmission of the suffrage amendment to the voters by the Legislature will be but following what has been done in other States and is entirely justified by precedent.

They point out that it was submitted to a vote six times in South Dakota and six times in Oregon. In New York it was put to a vote again the year after it was once defeated.

Activity in the Field

At the same time workers are busy all over the State. Mrs. Effie McCullom Jones of Waterloo is in charge of the field forces, who are effecting organizations in all parts of the State.

The Business Women's Equal Suffrage League of Des Moines has started a campaign for one thousand members, to be enrolled by April 1. Each new member pays 25 cents and promises to win one other woman for the league.

MEXICAN GIRLS ADDRESS CONGRESS

Queretaro Mill Workers Marched Into Assembly Chamber First Day and Asked Good Conditions for Labor

Mexico is holding its first constitutional convention since 1857. Delegates from all parts of the country are in session of Queretaro, revising the Constitution adopted in 1857, and planning to embody in it the reforms for which the revolution has been fought.

A graphic account of it is given by Bernard Gallant in The Survey of Jan. 20. He says:

"Perhaps the most dramatic moment of the entire congress has been not the stately appearance of General Carranza, nor the clashes between the radical labor leaders and the conservative older element, but the appearance of a delegation of women workers to plead their cause with the law-makers. Outside of Queretaro are located the famous Hercules Cotton Mills. Owned by French capitalists, they give employment to several thousand Indian women. On the morning of the first session those women came marching into town, headed by a band and flying numerous banners and proceeded to the congress. They were not the attractive shop girls of our own factories. Life had not been kind to them, and they came to demand that their lives and the conditions of their labor be improved. In no uncertain terms did they express these demands, for it was for them and theirs that the revolution had been fought, and now, when Mexico was remodeling her laws, they refused to be forgotten. The reception which the congress gave them spoke eloquently the fact that the people's day had arrived."

Among the reforms advocated in Gen. Carranza's program is a law giving a vote to unmarried women who are self-supporting. There is no good reason why a woman should be disfranchised as soon as she marries; but even this limited suffrage would be a great advance upon the past, and no doubt it would prove an entering wedge for a fuller measure of woman suffrage later.

Other proposals pending are for divorce laws modeled upon those of the United States, laws prohibiting men who are actively connected with the army from participating in politics or holding any political office and labor laws to fix minimum wages and maximum hours of labor, and calculated to abolish the hideous state of peonage and exploitation which has existed in many different parts of the republic.

SOUTHERN CHURCH LETS WOMEN PARTICIPATE

Charleston Congregational Decides Membership May be Augmented by Fair Policy

Charleston, S. C.—It has been decided that the women of the Circular Congregational Church here shall have equal rights with the men in the management of the church. This was the sentiment of the annual meeting of the corporation held Jan. 12.

"This should be an inducement to join the Congregational Church, as it is the only local church we know of that has adopted this policy," a member says.

EDUCATION BOARD APPOINTS AGENT

Miss Louisa Pryor Will Direct Vocational Education in Massachusetts and Assist Deputy Commissioner—A Specialist in Home Economics

The Massachusetts State Board of Education has appointed Miss Louisa I. Pryor of Portsmouth, N. H., as agent in charge of vocational work for women and girls and as an assistant to the deputy commissioner in charge of vocational education.

The first work of the new agent will be in perfecting the efficiency of the courses already organized and in studying conditions in places where the board wishes to extend the work.

Miss Pryor is a graduate of the Salem Normal School and has specialized in home economics and home-making at Simmons College. For five years she had charge of the economics department of the Keene (N. H.) Normal School and for the past few years has been dean of Nason Institute at Sanford, Me. She has also had charge of home economics work in the State Federation of Clubs and has lectured for the State Teachers' Association and the American Institute.

MUSICAL TO BENEFIT NEW YORK SUFFRAGISTS

Well-Known Artists Will Perform Under Auspices of State Party Next Month

For the benefit of the New York Woman Suffrage Party a musical recital will be held on the afternoon of Feb. 1, in the ball room of the Colony Club on Sixty-second street.

The artists will be Mme. Susan Metcalfe-Casals, soprano, and Mlle. Guiomar Novaes, pianiste. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.

The suffrage school in Albany opened on Jan. 22. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse presided and made the principal address. She said that the center of gravity in presidential elections was likely to swing to the West, where women vote, unless the East hastens to accord its women the power of the ballot. The Albany suffrage school is a link in the new State-wide educational propaganda fostered by the State suffrage organization. Classes will be instructed every week day, afternoon and evening.

WOMEN ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP IN PARISH

The most important action taken at the recent annual meeting of the First Congregational parish of Northampton, Mass., was a vote, in accord with the recommendation of the committee on membership, that women be admitted to membership in the parish. The change was made with little discussion.

MEDICAL COLLEGE EQUALIZES ADMISSION

At a meeting of the trustees of the South Carolina Medical College, held recently, it was decided to admit women as students on equal terms with men. Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr., dean of the faculty, urged this action.

WYOMING'S EDUCATION SUPERVISED BY WOMEN

At the recent State election in Wyoming, a woman was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Two women were chosen as members of the Board of Trustees of the State University, four women were elected county clerks, two county treasurers and 18 county superintendents of schools. Many women are serving also on city and rural boards of education.

Columbus Gets Big Mid-West Conference

It has been announced that the 1917 meeting of the Mississippi Valley woman suffrage conference will be held in Columbus in May.

30,000 WOMEN

In greater Boston more than any other place in the country, 30,000 women, by casting the attached ballot, can start a peaceful revolution.

MR. NEWSDEALER.

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THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

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Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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VICTORY IN NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota has lined up beside Illinois in granting presidential and municipal suffrage to women.

This makes the fourteenth large victory that the suffrage movement has won on this side of the ocean within the past seven years. The State of Washington granted woman suffrage in 1910, California in 1911, Kansas, Oregon and Arizona in 1912, Illinois and Alaska in 1913, Montana and Nevada in 1914, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Yucatan in 1916, and now, before 1917 is a month old, North Dakota joins the procession.

This adds 70,837 square miles to the white territory on the suffrage map, and raises to 96 the number of votes which the woman suffrage States will control in the Electoral College.

Bills modeled upon the Illinois measure are pending in the Legislatures of many other States, and the progressive action of North Dakota will give an impetus to all of them. It will also increase the pressure upon Congress to submit the nation-wide suffrage amendment.

It is significant that this advanced action should be taken in North Dakota just at the time when the farmers of that State have risen successfully against the tyranny of the grain speculators. An account of this remarkable revolt will be found in another column.

A. S. B.

THE PEACE MESSAGE

President Wilson's peace message has been received with strong disapproval by those who do not want peace without victory. If Mr. Wilson were a woman, the anti-suffragists would call his action a striking example of the incurably pacifist tendency of the feminine mind, and a proof of women's unfitness for public affairs. They draw this conclusion whenever a woman does anything that displeases them; but they are never willing to admit the same inference in regard to men.

Thus, when Australia voted against conscription, it was announced that the bulk of the woman vote, of the farmer vote and of the labor vote had been cast against the proposal, the opposition of the labor party being especially strong. Opponents of equal rights have been quoting this ever since as an argument against votes for women; but they do not admit for a moment that it is an argument against votes for farmers, or votes for working men in general.

Consistency is about the last virtue that anti-suffragists can afford to cultivate.

A. S. B.

GOOD FOR WOMEN TOO

President Wilson's message on peace contains some passages which will attract special attention and comment from suffragists all the country over. He says, for instance:

"No one asks or expects anything more than an equality of rights. Mankind is looking now for freedom of life. . . .

"And there is a deeper thing involved than even equality of right among organized nations. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property.

"I take it for granted, for instance, if I may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent and autonomous Poland, and that henceforth inviolable security of life, of worship and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own."

These are admirable sentiments, but the doctrine about the consent of the governed is as sacred in the case of women as in that of men. We want President Wilson to use his great influence with his party to help to secure the ballot for the women of the United States.

A. S. B.

DO WOMEN KNOW ENOUGH?

A New York woman has just had an amusing experience bearing upon the question, "Do Women Know Enough?" It illustrates afresh that no standard could be set up to exclude women from voting which would not also exclude many men if it were applied impartially. She writes to the editor of The Woman's Journal:

The other evening I had a conversation with a young man which led to results that I think may interest you. The young man is a good average of the New York business man. I was discussing woman suffrage with him. He admitted the justice of woman suffrage, but expressed the fear that women would not make good voters because they came so little in contact with the business and political world as to cause them to lack the knowledge of such things which men unconsciously gain, and ended by saying: "I venture to say you do not know the names of the U. S. Senators from New York State at present at Washington." I answered him that I had been away from New York in California for nearly two years, but that when I left they were Mr. Root and Mr. O'Gorman, that I knew Mr. Root was no longer there, but I did not know who had taken his place; that I had no part in electing these men and made no pretence to be up in these matters.

Yesterday I was talking with another young man when something recalled the suffrage conversation of a few evenings ago. I casually asked him if he knew the U. S. Senators from New York at present at Washington. He admitted at once that he did not, and added that he rarely thought or heard of these men after voting for them, unless some scandal came up in connection with them.

I live in the home of Mrs. B., a very ardent suffragist, and I later told her I had been talking with an intelligent young man who didn't know the names of his U. S. Senators. Mrs. B. suggested that for the fun of it we call up the leading local paper and ask the question. This led to my calling up another Staten Island paper and all the leading New York papers, with results which I think will both interest and amuse you. I will give them to you in the order in which I called them up. In each case of the New York papers a woman's voice answered the telephone. In each case I asked her for the Information Bureau, and in nearly every case she asked, "Information about what?" showing she wished to connect me with a proper person or department to answer the question.

Staten Islander—Man's voice answered. He asked, "All of them?" I said, "There are but two." Answered, "Hold the wire." I waited five minutes when he returned and told me correctly.

Richmond County Advance—Man's voice said, "Hold the wire." After waiting nearly ten minutes, returned and gave me the name of the Senator-elect. I explained to him I wished the present Senators. "Hold the wire," came again, and in a minute or two he returned and told me to call up "The Staten Islander" as they hadn't the full returns and couldn't tell me off-hand.

N. Y. Times—Man's voice answered. Said, "Hold the wire." In two minutes returned and told me correctly.

N. Y. Herald—Man's voice said, "Why—er," talked half a minute or so with some one else and then told me correctly.

N. Y. World—Man's voice answered and told me at once. I asked, "Who are Senators-elect?" He said, "Calder and" hesitated, spoke with some one else and told me correctly.

N. Y. Sun—Man's voice said, "Oh—er—er, why—er—er, I'll connect you with the city editor. I think he can tell you." The city editor told me at once.

N. Y. Evening Post—Woman's voice said, "Information about what?" Said "One minute." I heard her repeat my question to some one and a man's voice repeat it after her. I waited three or four minutes and then man's voice answered me correctly. I said, "May I ask to whom I am speaking?" "Yes, to the Information Bureau of the New York Evening Post." "May I ask from whom you got your information?" "Yes, we have the World Almanac and the Congressional Record right here. It's reliable information all right."

New York Evening Journal—A woman's voice said, "We have no information bureau; I will give you the city editor." A man's voice answered, "Wait a minute." Came back in a minute or two and answered me correctly. I said, "May I ask where you get your information?" "From one of the men here." "Are you the city editor?" Then rather sharply, "No, he is not here, but I am one of his assistants."

N. Y. Tribune—Man's voice said, "Wait a minute." Came back and said "Mr. Calder and Mr. Wadsworth." I said, "Isn't Mr. Calder a Senator-elect?" He laughed and said, "That's so. Just wait a minute and I will see if I can get that for you." Returned and answered correctly. I said, "May I ask where you got your information?" He answered: "Why, from our files here."

N. Y. Globe—Man's voice answered me correctly at once. Gave me also Senator-elect, when he would take his seat, etc.

N. Y. Mail—Woman's voice said, "I will give you the editorial department." Man's voice answered, "Wait a minute," then connected me with a man who answered me correctly at once.

While I was telephoning the postman came to the door and a "White Wing" (a Negro) put ashes on the sidewalk. Mrs. B. interviewed them both. The postman said, "Calder is one; I don't know any other, but I'll find out for you and tell you." The "White Wing" said, "Cromwell is the only one I know, but I'll find out for you." Later I went out and made purchases in a dairy, a grocery, and a drug store, asking my question of the man who waited on me in each place. The dairy man said frankly that he didn't know, that he ought to, but he didn't. The grocery man (the proprietor) said "Calder." I said, "I mean the present Senators." "Well," said he, "he is in Washington now. He has served one term and has just been elected to a second term." He knew no other, but thought he had a book there in which he could find it. The druggist (the proprietor) said, "I cannot tell you. You see I am a druggist—that is my business. I vote for those men but cannot keep them in mind. You ask any politician and he will tell you."

Mrs. B. and I enjoyed our hour and a half with the newspapers and want to pass it on to you.

"Some of the women don't know much and some of the men don't know much," said ex-Governor Long of Massachusetts in answer to the plea that women do not know enough about public affairs to vote. It is probably true at present that women on an average know less about public affairs than men; but this is because women have always been taught that these things were outside their sphere. A New York politician once assured Mrs. Little Devereux Blake that women were too ignorant to vote. "Why," he said, "I asked my own daughter who was the assemblyman from our district and she didn't know."

"Who is the assemblyman from my district?" asked Mr. Blake.

He answered, "I don't know, because I do not vote in your district."

"In what district does your daughter vote?" asked Mrs. Blake.

A hundred years ago almost everybody believed that women on an average were less capable than men of understanding the subjects covered by an ordinary college course. In some oriental countries it is still believed that they are hardly capable of learning to read or write. Experience has shown that sisters can usually take in the same subjects that their brothers can when these subjects are placed before them, and in the enfranchised States the women have shown themselves even more discriminating judges of candidates than the average man.

A. S. B.

COL. IRISH AGAIN

Col. John P. Irish of California, in a letter to the New York Tribune, makes a violent assault upon woman suffrage, declaring that the women voters are flagrantly lacking in principle, and specifying particularly as an illustration the frauds committed in the Bonynge-Shafroth election in Denver some years ago.

Some of our readers may have forgotten the facts in that case. Col. Irish either does not know them or hopes that his readers will not remember them. Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Boston, while on a visit to Colorado, interviewed the District Attorney of Denver who tried the cases in connection with that election scandal. She secured from him a letter stating officially that 78 persons were informed against for taking part in those frauds, 76 men and two women.

Sixty-six of the men were convicted. Eight more fled the State, and so were presumably guilty. The two women turned State's evidence. Anti-suffragists at the East have been harping upon the matter ever since with as much persistency as if the culprits had numbered 76 women to two men.

If opponents of equal rights could show that more women than men cheat at elections, they might feel that they had scored a point against equal suffrage. If the numbers of men and women cheating were about equal, it would not be an argument either way. But, since the women who cheat are so few in comparison, it is distinctly an argument for equal suffrage.

Col. Irish insists that most of the women in the suffrage States are opposed to the ballot. In 1912 an initiative petition for the repeal of woman suffrage was widely circulated in California. There were 121,000 men in the State who had actually cast their ballots against woman suffrage the year before. In addition, the claim had been loudly made that 80 per cent. of the women were opposed. Both men and women were eligible to sign the initiative petition for its repeal. Yet, among men and women taken together, the enemies of equal rights failed to get the 32,000 signatures needed to re-submit the question. This fact speaks for itself.

A. S. B.

ARE WOMEN REPRESENTED?

The last Massachusetts Legislature turned down 28 bills which would have benefited women and children. Massachusetts is not the only State with a bad record of this kind.

In Connecticut the last Legislature defeated the mothers' pension bill, the teachers' pension bill, the bill to shorten the working hours for women and children, the red light injunction and abatement bill, a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18, and the bill to establish a women's reformatory. At present there is no reformatory in Connecticut under State management to which girls over sixteen can be sent. Girls over sixteen must be sent to the county jail, or else fined and sent back on the streets to earn their fine. The Florence Crittenden Home in New Haven, and the House of the Good Shepherd in Hartford are private institutions to which the State sends girls over sixteen, but they are inadequate for proper classification for the detection of diseases, or for feeble-mindedness. The committee asked for an appropriation of $25,000 to begin a Woman's Reformatory, but this was refused.

The Legislature also refused to submit to the voters an amendment to the State constitution granting suffrage to women. Legislators declared that women could get everything they needed by their indirect influence, without the ballot.

A. S. B.

INTENDED FOR THE WEST

Officers of the National Association have pointed out that the picketing of the White House by silent sentinels is not likely to induce the President or Congress to support the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Mrs. Eunice Dana Brannan, in a letter to the New York Times, explains in behalf of the Congressional Union that this is not the object. She says that the display of the banner in Congress and the picketing of the White House were planned for the purpose of calling the attention of the western women voters to the fact that the present administration is not doing anything to promote equal suffrage, as the Democratic campaign managers in the suffrage States held out hopes that it would.

The Congressional Union is entitled to the benefit of its explanation, such as it is.

A. S. B.

Miss Blackwell about two weeks ago met with an accident to one of her eyes, which has obliged her to spend most of her time since in a darkened room, and to dictate her editorials instead of writing them. The eye is getting well. Meanwhile she asks the patience of her friends for unanswered letters and other shortcomings.

Miss Marjorie Dorman offers to accept the proposal of the editor of the Woman's Journal to debate the suffrage question in the press, provided satisfactory terms can be arranged.

Watch North Dakota

(From the Boston Herald.)

As political laboratories, Oregon, Oklahoma, California and Nebraska will have to step into the background for a time and allow North Dakota to bask in the spotlight. The Herald recently referred to the personnel of the new Legislature—both branches almost unanimously farmers as a result of the activities of the Farmers' Non-Partisan League in the November election. As the league elected the Governor and a majority of the Supreme Court justices along with the Legislature, the leaders speak with authority. "We mean to bring New Zealand to North Dakota," they say. The list of things that they are going to have includes State-owned and State-controlled elevators and flour mills at all important centers, a State-owned packing plant and a system of State insurance. They are going to reduce taxes on farm land and farm property, but they are going to increase the taxes on the railroads, and especially the tax on "the unimproved land that Eastern speculators are holding back from cultivation, waiting for a big rise in land values."

WILL SHE HAVE A SUCCESSFUL SEASON?

Half Minute Moods

KEPT THEM GUESSING

From London Opinion

The Lady Visitor (to friend just married): "So you are not getting tired of studio life, eh?"

The Artist's Wife: "Good gracious, no! It's most interesting. Jim paints, and I cook. Then the game is to guess what the things are meant for."

A LESSON IN ENGLISH

From Baltimore Sun

"Once in Banbury I dined with an English farmer. We had ham for dinner—a most delicious ham, baked. The farmer's son soon finished his portion and passed his plate again. 'More 'am, father,' he said. The farmer frowned. 'Don't say 'am, son; say 'am.' 'I did say 'am,' the lad protested, in an injured tone. 'You said 'am!'' cried the father fiercely. ''Am's what it should be. 'Am, not 'am.' In the midst of the controversy the farmer's wife turned to me with a little deprecatory smile. 'They both think they're saying 'am!' she said."

HE MISSED THEM

From Christian Register

Addressing a political gathering the other day, a speaker gave his hearers a touch of the pathetic. "I miss," he said, brushing away a not unmanly tear, "I miss many of the old faces I used to shake hands with."

PUSSY KNEW

From New York Times

"Has Reggie come home from school yet, Mary?" asked Reggie's mother.

"I think so, ma'am," said Mary. "The cat's a-hidin' in the coal house."

WHERE WOMEN HAVE INDIRECT INFLUENCE ONLY

By Alice Duer Miller

From New York Tribune

If a year ago last October the women of New Jersey had won the vote, they alone would be held responsible by the antis for the present conditions in the Trenton State Prison.

If everything that goes wrong in suffrage States is due to the votes of women, why is not everything that goes wrong in other States due to the indirect influence of women?

If the indirect influence is so potent, why is it never held responsible?

We should like to know from the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage why it is the prison conditions can be so terrible in a State where angels and queens exercise their highest power.

Didn't the indirect influence work?

Or didn't the ladies who possess it take enough interest to use it?

MILITARY PRECISION

From Argonaut

A colonel in the French army who had a great eye for neatness, but not much of an ear for music, took occasion one day to compliment his bandmaster on the appearance of his men. "Their uniforms are neat," said the colonel, "and their instruments are nicely polished and kept in order, but there is one improvement that I must insist upon."

"What is it, colonel?"

"You must train your men, when they perform, to lift their fingers all at exactly the same time and at regular intervals on their instruments, so—one, two, one, two!"

WOMEN AND MURDER

By Alice Duer Miller

From New York Tribune

Our enjoyment of anti-suffrage literature—and we do enjoy it—is sometimes mitigated by a certain confusion of mind.

For instance, Anti-Suffrage Notes No. 135 opens with two paragraphs describing disorders and murders in Chicago, "Where Women Vote."

We can understand the object of that note, but the same sheet ends with a jubilant description of a murder in Japan, where women do not vote. The only cause of rejoicing in this crime seems to be the fact that it was committed by a woman.

Impressions of an Anti Speech

Ladies, ladies, you whose pleasure
Is to spend your wealth and leisure
Finding facts to harm and vex
Other members of your sex,
We have some delightful news,
Most consistent with our views:
A young girl, as we predicted,
Of a murder was convicted.
She is guilty, all agree.
Ah, I knew how pleased you'd be.
All the facts are low and snappy.
They will make you very happy.

NOT WOMEN'S DIPLOMACY

From Tit-bits

An admirer of Kipling suggests that the history of Balkan Diplomacy should be called "The Bungle Book."

JUSTIFIABLE IMPATIENCE

From Life

Lady Secretary (to persistent party who has been trying to collect): "Your check and others are all made out here waiting for Mr. Bunkem's signature, but he's been ill at home for two weeks with gout."

Persistent Party: "Great Scott! He doesn't sign 'em with his feet, does he?"

PROVED FATAL

From Life

"What killed Green? He always looked healthy to me."

"He tried to live according to the rules for attaining longevity that a ninety-year-old man gave to a reporter on a Sunday newspaper."

SAFETY FIRST

From Doctor's Leisure Hour

Mamma: "What is Willie crying about?"

Bridget: "Shure, ma'am, he wanted to go across the street to Tommy Green's."

Mamma: "Well, why didn't you let him go?"

Bridget: "They were havin' charades, he said, ma'am, and I wasn't shure as he'd had 'em yet."

HELPING THE MOTHERS

(From the Pittsburgh Despatch.)

An interesting report on the operation of the Mothers' Pension law at the end of three years of work, largely tentative because of the limited appropriation behind the act, is presented to the public by the Mothers' Pension League of Allegheny County and covers all the counties organized to meet the law's provisions. The movement to bring the pension system within reach of mothers burdened with the headship of families of minor children has made most progress, as was to be anticipated, in the larger cities and towns. In three years the law has given aid to 1211 families and there are applications from 4581 others upon which no action can be taken because of lack of funds.

The report indicates that if the Mothers' Pension law is to become a practical assistance to women struggling to bring up families in their homes on the slenderest of earnings, the State must be much more liberal in its appropriation. That feature of the report which shows the number of applications on which action is delayed because there is no money to meet the situation, is given importance by comparing the number of families assisted, 1211, with those awaiting help, 4581, a ratio of 4 to one.

To meet the demand contained in these cases will require a substantial increase in the working funds. If the Legislature measures its giving according to worthiness of the object the Mothers' Pension League should not be asked to look pleasant and satisfied with another experimental and inadequate appropriation.

North Dakota for Woman Suffrage

(From the Providence Journal.)

The cause of woman suffrage goes marching on. In North Dakota the Legislature has passed two bills, one granting outright the presidential suffrage and the other submitting a general suffrage amendment to popular vote. Governor Frazier is said to be a suffragist and consequently is expected to sign both measures.

The women of North Dakota, even if the Constitutional Amendment should be beaten, will thus be able to vote for President in 1920, as the women of Illinois, acting under a similar legislative enactment, were permitted to do in 1916. This means that women in States having ninety-six electoral votes will participate in the next choice of an American chief magistrate.

How long will Rhode Island be a laggard in this inevitable and democratic reform?

The North Dakota Example

(From the Ohio State Journal.)

North Dakota's Legislature has been in session a few days more than two weeks. It has already passed an act granting to women as large a measure of suffrage as it is possible to confer without amending the constitution. At the same time it has indorsed a constitutional amendment conferring upon women full suffrage.

It is an unusual record which has more than ordinary interest in Ohio just now. It indicates what an Assembly really in earnest on the suffrage issue will do.

The Governor of North Dakota must sign the presidential suffrage bill, but his acquiescence is not doubted. If he signs the partial suffrage bill it will become effective on July 1. The proposed amendment, however, must be approved by the next Legislature and cannot be submitted to the State electorate before 1919.

Ohio's constitution is more readily amendable than North Dakota's. Were the present Legislature to propose such an amendment in this State it might be voted on next fall. Though no such move is contemplated, apparently, it would clearly be consistent for the present Legislature to do what the North Dakota lawmakers have done—grant women partial suffrage.

A NEW USE FOR HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Nearly every community in these days has its society of people interested in the preservation of historic houses, churches, and town halls. Usually after a great deal of money has been invested for the purchase and upkeep of such buildings, the sole use made of them is by little circles of women who meet to drink tea and talk about the past. To all such groups the forum just started for its second season in the historic Old South Meeting House of Boston may offer a suggestion. For here the emphasis is now being put on democracy in the making instead of on the history of the past. Tomorrow afternoon, Prof. Harry P. Ward of Boston University will discuss under the topic, "Mobilizing Against War," constructive ways in which women and educational institutions may get together for true preparedness. Two weeks later Dr. Katharine Bement Davis of New York will discuss "Public Morals." Mary Caroline Crawford says: "Similar meetings, with question periods to follow, might profitably be organized by Daughters of the Revolution and Colonial Dames all over the country who are so fortunate as to possess some beautiful survival of the architecture of an earlier day as a rallying place for any cause to which they may choose to give themselves."

A SURE RECIPE

From Life

Chief of Police: "If you were ordered to disperse a mob, what would you do?"

Applicant: "I'd pass around the hat."

Anna Malann

By Annie Trumbull Slosson

From Harper's Bazaar.

A group of boys ranging in age from six to twelve, a small dog in the midst held tightly, while five little heads, brown, black, flaxen and fiery red, all bent closely over the animal; a river conveniently near—what wonder that I thought I understood the scene! I had looked upon so many such, the surroundings, the actors, the little victim, almost identical. I love dogs, I am very fond of boys, but somehow I do not always enjoy seeing the two classes together. It was a hot, still day in August. We were driving down from the mountains toward our home in southern New England, not by the direct and shortest route, but by a wandering, circuitous way, changing our plans from day to day, to suit our own and our horses' tastes or convenience. A rambling, lazy, hot weather sort of a journey it was. We had spent the last night at Morris, and were now going to Thacherville, some fifteen miles away. Our road was a pleasant one, along the bank of Wild River. St. Johnswort, wild sunflowers, black-eyed Susans, the earliest golden-rod and all the yellow and orange blossoms with which August shines and flames, grew along our way. Sometimes the vivid red of the cardinal-flower flashed upon our sight, and asters of every tint, from white to deepest blue and purple, starred the road side. I was very comfortable, lying idly back in the carriage, and looking out at the birds and flowers and butterflies, and did not care to move. But the little group attracted my notice, and I called a halt. Stepping from the carriage, I walked towards the boys, ready with the appeal I had so often made in behalf of my dumb favorites. They were so absorbed that at first they took no notice of my approach. But in brushing through some tall plants a cracking twig or stem roused them, and one or two, turning, held up warning fingers or shook their heads to express disapproval of my coming nearer. Fired with missionary zeal, I kept on my course and walked quickly toward them. Suddenly one of the group, a brown-faced, barefooted little chap, some ten years old, started on tiptoe to meet me. He did not speak till quite close, and then it was in a whisper. "Please don't come any nigher, lady," he said; "you'll frighten him."

"What do you mean?" I cried. "What are you doing to that dog? Tell me this instant!"

"Oh, don't, don't speak so loud!" he said, still in that same whisper, while again from others of the group came those silent signals of warning and disapproval: "He's dreadful bad, and"—with a quaver in the low voice—"we think he's a-dyin'."

There was no mistaking the look in the boy's misty eyes and the tremble in the tones. I lowered my voice in sympathetic comprehension, and only saying, "Let me come; I won't disturb him," I stepped softly toward the little company. I had thought I might be of use, knowing a good deal of animals and their ailments, but at a glance I saw it was too late. The fast-glazing eyes, though still looking up with a pathetic attempt to express appreciation of the fond care shown him by his young friends, the convulsive twitching of the little form, showed he was, as my guide had said, "a-dyin'." So I was still and silent, for I was not needed. Doggie lacked nothing; love, sympathy, sorrow, tender care, they were his in abundance.

He was not a pretty dog nor of high lineage. He was a mongrel, of yellow and white, a thin, bony, ugly little fellow. But no dog of song or story ever had truer friends. He lay across the knees of one of the boys, while the others knelt or crouched or stood around, and all watched silently and sadly the passing of the—soul(?) or shall we call it instinct? It was life, at any rate, and it was fast going out. It was soon over and very quietly. The faintest movement of the poor stump of a tail—a pitiful attempt at a wag, poor beastie—as the youngest mourner, a mite of a fellow, touched with tiny brown fingers the rough coat of the sufferer, and all was ended.

As I looked about upon the sorry little faces, the wet eyes, the quivering lips, I felt I must be dreaming. Was this a real dog, and were these boys? The little fellow whose knees had made the dying bed for the animal did not at once rise or move, though he must have been stiff and aching from the constrained position in which for an hour he had been obliged to sit. As we lifted the limp little form from his lap, I asked him if the dog was his own.

"Oh no, ma'am," he replied, "he's a stranger to all of us. Johnny—that's my brother there—found him layin' in the road back a little way. I guess he'd been run over, an' he was real bad. So we fetched him here, an' was goin' to carry him down to the Gore, but we see he was a-dyin' fast, and we didn't take him."

"To the Gore?" I said. "What's that?" The boy looked puzzled. "Why, the Gore," he said again. "We allers take 'em there, you know."

"I'm a stranger here," I explained, "and do not understand. Is it the name of a place?"

"Oh, yes'm. I thought you knowed. Wilson's Gore they call it, 'bout a mile from here, out that way. There's jest nine families live in it, that's all. We're all Gore boys, us here; our folks live there; an' so o' cobrse we knowed where to fetch the poor dog."

Then, turning to the rest, he added, "But she can't do him no good now. Anyway, I s'pose we'd better take him over to her an' see what she says 'bout buryin' him." All signified approval, and I was more than ever puzzled.

"Does the dog belong to some one at the Gore?" I asked, but was again met with the assurance that he was a stranger, and nothing was known of his home or folks. "But why do you take him to the Gore, then?" said I.

"Why, to Anna Malann, o' course," he answered.

"Yes," said another little chap, "we allers fetch 'em to Anna Malann, even when they're dead."

By this time my friends in the carriage were growing weary of the long delay, and I was obliged to rejoin them hastily.

But I was determined to know more of this mysterious Gore, and of Anna Malann herself. At the inn a little farther on we made inquiries and obtained some information on the subject. Wilson's Gore was one of those bits of land, occasionally found even now in New England, which were left between the boundary lines of different land grants, and sometimes failed to be included in townships.

In this little spot lived nine families, as I had been told by the boys. And through the example of influence of one Anna Malann, an old woman in the place, every one there seemed to treat dumb creatures with strange consideration. About this matter the landlord said little, but advised me to go and see for myself. "She'll like to see ye," he said, "partic'lar if you like creatures. An' it's dreadful amusin' to hear her talk."

Of course, I went. I do like "creatures," and my curiosity and interest were strangely excited by what I had seen and heard concerning Anna Malann and her missionary work.

I had not far to go. The inn itself was in Thacherville, but the boundary line between that village and Wilson's Gore was but half a mile beyond. And the Gore once reached, the house I sought was easily recognized from the description of my landlord. "Little house that looks as if the folks was a movin' or cleanin' house, and sounds like a menagerie."

I knew it at once by sight and hearing both—a small house surrounded apparently by rubbish—boxes, barrels, tin cans, crates, baskets, scattered about in confusion. And out upon the warm soft air floated strange sounds—whines, mews, barks, whinnies, chirps, squeaks, cluckings, chatterings. Yes, this surely was the abode of my home missionary. The door was open, and just within it stood a thin, pale little woman stirring with an iron spoon some mixture in a tin pan. As I approached she looked up, and I saw that she had soft brown eyes, with a certain wistful, gentle look often seen in the eyes of an animal, especially an intelligent, affectionate dog. You may think this fanciful; perhaps it is. Perhaps I was unconsciously influenced to make this comparison by what I had heard of the woman's tastes and characteristics. But this I know, that since I first saw her I can never look into the true eyes of my brave dog Larry without a quick memory of Anna Malann and her gentle face.

"Miss Malann?" I said, inquiringly, as her eyes met mine and then turned quickly and shyly away, making them more than ever like Larry's, so averse to meeting a prolonged human gaze.

"No, ma'am; my name's Ellis—Ann Ellis. Won't you walk in?"

"Why," I said, somewhat puzzled, "I thought Miss Malann lived here. Miss Anna Malann the boys called her."

She interrupted me with a smile. "Oh, the boys! Well, I guess they said Animal Ann; that's what they call me, 'cause of my setting more'n most folks by creatures. Don't wonder you didn't get it straight, not knowing about my queer ways and all. But come in, come in."

Animal Ann! Why, of course, it was plain enough now when explained, and I looked with fresh wonder and reverence upon one whose very bearing of the title seemed to give her a sort of canonization.

I want to tell you as simply and truly as possible the story of this woman. I shall try to quote her own words in what she herself told me, and to describe without exaggeration or sentimentality what I saw of her life and work. I used the word "story," but in one way there is to be no story. This is a mere descriptive sketch. There is no plot, little incident, and no dénouement. For, thank God! the life is still being lived and the quiet, unobtrusive work going on, in and farther beyond the tiny hamlet of Wilson's Gore. I hardly know where or how to begin. But perhaps I had best tell first one little incident which seems to mark the keynote of the whole tale. As we were walking out that first day among the boxes, barrels and baskets which proved to be the humble dwelling places of Animal Ann's favorites, I said:

"Why, how many animals have you here?"

She turned quickly toward me, her finger uplifted with a "Hush-h!" of warning. As I stared in perplexity she whispered in my ear, "They don't know they're animals; they think they're just folks."

And that gives one a pretty good notion of her ideas and her mode of treatment. I shall let her speak for herself now. She told me the story then, and I wrote it down directly afterward, while the words were fresh in my mind. And many times since then I have heard her tell it to others. For the friendship begun that day has lasted and grown, and again and again, as the summer comes, I find my way to Wilson's Gore and the little home of Animal Ann.

"I don't know exactly how it come about, my taking to dumb creatures, as they call them—though I must say I never see one that was anyways dumb myself. I lived over to Danvers, in the east part of the State, you know. Pa was a real good man, kind to his folks, a church member and one of the selectmen of the borough. He was brought up in the strict up-and-down old-fashioned way as to religion, and had some pretty hard notions about some things. He had a good deal of stock—horses and cows and oxen and so on—and he took good care of them, gave them plenty of food and drink and good sleeping quarters, and never beat them, or let his hired men do it. But he had views about animals that he'd picked up from his father before him, and from old Mr. Luther, his minister. I supposed they was all right, 'cause pa held them, but even when I was a mite of a girl they struck me as queer and sort of ha'sh. He was good to his stock, as I said before, but he insisted that was only just, because they was useful to him and he wanted to keep them that way. He was kind to Leo, the collie dog, but he said that was because he was handy about driving the cows and finding the sheep, and he couldn't spare him. He was dreadful good to the cats, but, according to him, that was because of their catching rats and mice. But he was pleasant to the squirrels, too, and the robins, and the brown thrashers—fed them and all, and he couldn't give no other reason for that than this—that he wanted to. 'But,' says he, 'animals haven't got no rights; that's a well-known fact. The Bible don't give them any; the church don't give them any; the catechism don't give them any. If I'm made so soft like and nervous myself that I can't see a creatur hurt or abused without its making me uncomfortable and fidgety, why that's my outlook. It don't go to show I'd ought to feel that way. I tell ye, if folks go to preaching that kind of doctrine, that creaturs have rights, and I'm bound to treat them as well as I do folks, why I'll just turn about and abuse them, spite of my creepy, nervous feeling about it. Same rights as folks? Why didn't God make them folks then?'

"So he'd go on and over with such talk, and I'd listen and bother my poor little head trying to make it sound right and reasonable. 'Why ain't they folks, anyway?' I says to myself. 'What makes the difference? They act like folks; they're good or they're bad; they're lazy or industrious; they're noisy or quiet, pleasant or ugly, selfish or free-handed, peaceable or snarly. In short, they've got ways. There's no two creatures just alike, no more than there is folks. They take sick like folks, too, and they don't like to suffer no mor'n folks do; and come to the last, they die like folks. And why does pa put them all together, and say none of them haven't got any rights?'

"Sometimes I'd ask ma—I didn't quite dast to ask pa; children didn't use to talk so free to their fathers as they do these times—I'd ask ma why animals wasn't folks, anyway. And she'd tell me 'twas 'cause of their not having souls—immortal souls. At first I used to go on and ask how folks knew creatura hadn't got immortal souls, but she shut me up directly about that, and showed me right off that that was given up to by everybody—'twas one of the doctrines, and wasn't to be argued over; 'twas settled for good an' all. So I never brought up that part again. But I'd bother and pester ma to know why, anyway—even agreeing 'twas that way—they wasn't folks just the same, and all the more to be pitied and done good to and made much of because they didn't have everything we had—souls and all them things. So whenever I got the chance I'd treat them that way, and try to make other people do it. But I couldn't make much headway. I had two brothers and one sister, and they all followed pa and ma's lead, and didn't worry themselves about the 'lower beings,' as pa called them. Bime-by pa died, and a spell afterward ma went, too. And we four children had the farm and stock and all to divide equal. Well, maybe 'twas foolish, but I'd been thinking and bothering my head so long about animals and the awful things that was always being done to them, I couldn't get on any other track. I suppose I took after pa in being soft and nervous about such things, and seemed to me there wasn't a minute of the whole living day that there wasn't something cruel and unjust and dreadful done to poor helpless creatura even right around me; and what must it be take the whole world over! I says. I was nigh about crazy, and I'd seem to hear such a noise of whips swishing and sticks pounding and kicks sounding hollow against creaturs' sides, and then a whinning and moaning and whimpering and crying out of the beings folks calls dumb, and my ears ached and buzzed all the blessed time. I couldn't stand it anyhow. I was always a meddler and fusser, different from the rest of the family, and I made up my mind I'd got to have a finger in this pie."

(To be concluded next week.)

FAITHFUL WORKER GOES TO REST

Former Associate Editor of Woman's Journal Passes Away After Eventful Life Spent in Forwarding Equal Rights for All

The death of Miss Catherine Wilde, in her 73d year, removes one of the oldest and most loyal members of The Woman's Journal's former staff.

She was a daughter of Dr. James Wilde of Duxbury, Mass. On the breaking out of the Civil War, she offered her services as a nurse, and was bitterly disappointed when she was rejected as too young.

She was, I think, the second clerk that The Woman's Journal ever had. The first was Miss Sarah Weld, the daughter of that brave Angelina Grimké of South Carolina who, in the very early days, freed her slaves and came North with her sister Sarah, where they lectured and wrote against slavery. Their public addresses and those of Abby Kelly Foster caused the General Association of (Congregational) Ministers of Massachusetts to issue their famous "Pastoral Letter" against public speaking by women. They declared that in consequence "the female character was threatened with widespread and permanent injury," and that true reforms could never be advanced by "the harangues of female orators."

The Grimké sisters were old and revered friends of Lucy Stone; and when The Woman's Journal was started, Angelina's daughter was put in charge of its first little office, at 3 Tremont Place. She used to address the wrappers with her own hand. After some years she married.

Then—about 1876, as nearly as we can locate the date—Mrs. Judith W. Smith recommended her niece, Catherine Wilde, to fill the vacancy. Miss Wilde often thanked her aunt for having secured her the position, because she so much enjoyed meeting the many learned and famous folk who frequented our office. Many of them became her warm personal friends. Julia Ward Howe called her "Dear Wilde child"; Abby May, Alice Brown and others among the salt of the earth were her intimates.

She remained with us for about 35 years, always faithful, courageous, honorable, high-minded, and devoted, with the kind of devotion that no money can buy. When Rev. Charles G. Ames retired from the editorship of the Christian Register, he said its readers would never know what they owed to him for the things that he had kept out of the paper. The Woman's Journal owed somewhat the same kind of debt to Miss Wilde. Her literary taste was fine and her standard high. Some of the editors were inclined to admit poems and stories where the equal rights sentiment was good, even if the literary execution were poor. A good many such were published; but many more would have got in but for Miss Wilde's indignant protests. William Lloyd Garrison (the second) thought so highly of her literary judgment that he generally submitted the manuscript of his articles and speeches to her for suggestions and corrections. She was for years an associate editor of the Journal, with Mrs. Florence M. Adkinson. She conducted a department, "Comers and Goers," mentioning the most distinguished visitors who called at the office; and she wrote book reviews and occasional correspondence, with much literary ability, and in a handsome characteristic hand, as clear as print.

In the clerical duties of the office she was associated for many years with Miss H. E. Turner, and for a shorter time with Miss Margaretta Gilbert and Miss H. I. Johnson. She was a woman of absolute silence and discretion as to anything which it would not be wise to mention. It was a comfort to be able to "boil over" to her at times, with the certainty that not a word would ever go any further.

Even after she retired from the office work, she continued for years to perform the immense task of compiling The Woman's Journal's annual index, as a labor of love.

Miss Wilde's death was sudden, and was due to a heart trouble from which she had suffered for years. The profusion of beautiful flowers at the funeral showed how sincerely she was loved and valued by her many friends.

She is survived by a sister, Lucy B. Wilde of Boston, and two brothers, J. Lawrence Wilde, of Washington, D. C., and William B. Wilde of Hollister, Cal.

A. S. B.

QUEEN MARY WITHDRAWS PATRONAGE

Queen Mary of England has withdrawn her patronage from the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland, because resolutions in favor of prohibition and woman suffrage appeared on its last agenda paper. She sent word that she felt obliged to do so because she had always avoided anything which might seem like interference in public affairs, but her interest in the Council's work was as keen as ever.

WOMAN BANKER TELLS OF SUCCESS

Head of Savings Department in Chicago Bank—Won Position by Improving Details of Business—Established Woman's Department

Women in small numbers have worked in banks for years, but few are heads of large departments. In a certain Chicago bank, having deposits of more than $1,000,000, the savings department is presided over by a woman. This department is run entirely under her direction, and for all its additions and improvements she is sponsor. She manages all the advertising, the soliciting for accounts among big corporations, the placement of all the advertising in the press; in fact, nothing goes in or comes out, no question arises in the course of the operation of the large business of a day but is carefully considered by her.

Her story, as told to a reporter from a Boston paper is:

"I began to feel that I would like to work in a bank when a young girl. However, I never took any special training in business; I had just the ordinary secretarial course, and I started as a stenographer. My first position of importance was as private secretary to the vice-president of a large bank. Hundreds of questions, involving every department of the bank, had to be looked up every day. After a while, in order to help deal with the mountain of work, I learned to anticipate these questions. Soon I was able to do this in other lines of work. I became in this way familiar with the credit department and with the new business department.

"It is a truism that the secret of all success is hard work. No one ever gets anywhere or accomplishes anything worth while without self-sacrificing service. I've often worked all day and until 10 o'clock at night. I do now, at times. I like it all, however; it is interesting to me, stimulating and clean. It has varied ramifications and is inexhaustible in its business connections. In my work for the vice-president, I met many bankers and men of large affairs, and the contact with people of such broad interests was an education in itself. It was part of my duty to remember faces and names, and this training has been invaluable to me in my later work.

"When my employer was called to another position in a distant part of the country I established a woman's department in a large bank here in Chicago. Then my former careful attention to the details of the work of the other bank stood me in good stead. Before I took the new position, the bank sent me around in different parts of the country where such departments were already established. In order for me to study their methods, I went into these banks and worked every day, collecting all the information possible. I studied also the problem of advertising, as it presented itself, so that I eventually took charge of the advertising for the bank.

"One of the most interesting parts of the work in that department was the opportunity to meet with such splendid women. I have always liked people—liked studying different types. People never disturb me; they always interest me. I think that women have more patience with the details than do men. Men too often feel that, because they understand business, women should understand it just as well. Every depositor pleased means several new depositors won, and so I exercise my patience.

"When it was decided to open a savings bank here I was asked to take charge of it. I had had a great deal of experience in dealing with men and women and in studying the different types and their needs. I at once felt that I could please in this new position, and I have never met with any rebuff—in fact, with only the greatest courtesy.

"It is my work to enlarge this department through advertising. To do this I have to know just what classes of patrons are reached through the various newspapers, and this takes a great deal of study. At first I solicited in factories and establishments for the patronage of employees, helping to form clubs for the saving of funds. It is a constantly constructive work—helping to teach thrift, business method and detail to these different classes of workers and to the patrons who come to us for help.

"To do what I am doing it is necessary to understand the system of banking and all its varied interrelations in the business world. I am a constant student of the world of finance. It is a broadening study, for it takes one into many different fields of business. Any woman can do it who has a liking for it and a talent for hard work, careful observation and perseverance."

A NEW FINANCIAL GENIUS

New York City—One of the most prominent figures in New York's financial center is reported to be Mrs. Helen Kenny Holmes, Wall street's highest paid woman. Mrs. Holmes is said to have a way of knowing just what turn the market is going to take next.

Federal Farm Loan Bank Bonds Will Be Attractive

When the Woman's Journal started a series of articles devoted to investment, it was, of course, necessary to begin with those securities which are beyond doubt absolutely safe. For this reason, municipal bonds were chosen as the starting point. The comment which has been received upon the discussions of municipal bonds which have appeared in the last three issues of the Journal indicates considerable interest in more general fields of investments among at least a part of the readers.

The Personal Equation

All investment depends largely upon the personal characteristics of the person who has money to invest. In general, there is a distinct division into two groups, (1) Those who place safety of principle above income, and (2) those who seek a large return and are willing to sacrifice some security in order to gain a yield. There are so many stages in both of these cases that the large central portion forms a body which is looking for a moderate return with some degree of safety to the money invested. All ideas of safety are comparative and depend upon the surroundings in which the investor has been trained.

Land as Security

Land has always been regarded as the basis of security for a large part of investments. Perhaps this is a relic of the days in which political turmoil was more common and it was more difficult to gain a fair degree of security from an intangible, such as a bond. In spite of this idea of safety, money borrowed upon land has demanded a higher rate of interest than that which is given for a municipal purpose. For many years the farmers of this country have been at the disadvantage of paying higher interest rates than are demanded from manufacturers, public service corporations and the like. This is in part due to the greater care which the investor must give to his investment. His mortgage upon land is often considered one which must be "looked after." Then, too, a loan to a farmer must ordinarily be for a fairly long term. Money borrowed for a few months and a year cannot be put into permanent improvement unless the repayment can be distributed over a long term of years. Consequently the ease with which such investments can be turned into cash is less than in the case of bonds or stocks which have a constant market value.

The Farm Loan Bank

The Federal Farm Bank will do much toward making it easier for money to be invested in farm mortgages. In general, the plan is a national farm loan association in which the mortgages upon farm lands throughout the country are pooled. The bank takes these mortgages and issues bonds against them which it sells to investors and then reloans the money to farmers. From the standpoint of security, the investor is receiving guarantees which are rarely found in less general schemes. While interest rates will be lower than they have been in the past, they will still be sufficiently attractive to satisfy the investor of the first class named above.

Benefit to Farmers

The benefit to the farmers is also found in this lower interest rate. Exemption from Federal taxes and income and the income tax as well as the State and municipal taxes tend to make the net yield large in proportion to the low interest rate. Federal farm loan bonds are especially attractive to the small investor for they are issued in denominations from $25 upwards, making it easy for people with small savings to buy them. One of the chief difficulties met by the municipalities issuing bonds is found in the continuance of plans for issuing them in large denominations and consequently making it necessary to sell them to a bonding house which will, of course, make a profit upon the transaction and consequently reduce the net amount of money which is returned upon a given issue. The Federal farm loan bond will undoubtedly have a marketability which is equal to that enjoyed by any first-class bond.

YIELD UPON INVESTMENT

The question has been asked, "How much interest can I reasonably expect upon a safe investment?" The interest rate is, of course, entirely dependent upon business conditions and it is impossible to give a fixed rate which may be had at any time. Scarcely twenty years ago, bankers and business men throughout the country were saying with the utmost assurance that money was firmly fixed upon a 3% basis and it would be impossible to get money at this rate for an indefinite time. Within five years, however, 5 and 6 per cent. were common rates and even higher rates could be had without unreasonable risks. In the current issue of the Magazine of Wall Street, Phillip T. Town classifies three groups of investments in order of their safety yield and marketability. The first class in which safety is made paramount shows a net return of 4 8-10%, and the second class, where a reasonable degree of safety is kept, yet something is sacrificed to yield, 5 7-10% is made, and the third class, which is intended primarily for trading and in which a gain upon the investment is expected, an annual return of 5 4-10% is made. The turn of the United States from a debtor to a creditor nation has tended to make money "easy" and consequently reduced interest rates somewhat. So for ordinary cases a maximum of 5% with the guarantee of a large margin of safety is all that should be expected.

Some of the more attractive municipal bond offers of the week are:

	Rate	Maty.	Yield
$200,000 City of Cleveland, O.	4½		
200,000 City of Pittsburgh	4		
200,000 Shreveport, La., Gold	4½		
100,000 City of New Orleans	4	1942	
*$100,000 Westchester Co., N. Y.	4½	1950-53	3.75
70,000 City of Norwich, Ct.	4	1931	3.80
* 500,000 City of St. Paul, Minn.	4½	1931	3.90
* 50,000 City, Cincinnati, O.	4½	1928	3.90
* 100,000 City Los Angeles, Cal.	3½	1957-61	3.95
* 50,000 City Atlantic C., N. J.	4½	1948	3.95
40,000 City of Memphis, Tenn.	4	1933	4.00
* 75,000 City Jacksonville, Fla.	4½	1927-43	4.00
50,000 City Ventnor, N. J.	5	1931-41	4.10
20,000 City Montgomery, Ala.	4½	1948	4.20
$50,000 Sch. Dis. San Antonio, Tex.	5	1936-38	4.50
20,000 Leon County, Fla.	5	1945 Opt.	4.50
200,000 Jefferson Davis Parish, La.	5	1932-40	4.60

Exempt from Federal income tax.

*Legal investments for savings banks and trust funds in New York State.

WIFE'S PROPERTY NOT MEANT TO PAY OFF DEBTS

Michigan Constitution Rules Real Estate of Every Married Woman Non-liable to Obligations of Husband

Lansing, Mich.—An attempt to make a wife liable for sharing the debts of a deed she holds jointly with her husband is likely to be defeated, if the House law experts succeed in upholding the constitution of 1908.

A few days ago representative Blinn introduced a bill providing that a married woman should no longer be exempted from repaying a loan incurred by her husband when the property that would ordinarily be depended on to satisfy the indebtedness was held under a joint deed to husband and wife.

The constitution, however, rules otherwise:

"The real and personal estate of every woman, acquired before marriage, and all property to which she may afterwards become entitled by gift, grant, inheritance or devise shall be and remain the estate and property of such woman, and shall not be liable for the debts, obligations or engagements of her husband, and may be devised or bequeathed by her as if she were unmarried."

TAGORE

By JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

The Religion of Rabindranath Tagore

(MESSAGES *for the* TIMES NO. 4)

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BOSTON SLUMS TO BE OBLITERATED BY CITY PLANNING

$200,000 Appropriated to Improve One Large Block Housing 1000 Persons—City's Special Board Investigates North End Residential Area to Aid Health

WILL IT PAY IN DOLLARS OR IN HUMAN LIVES, OR BOTH?

By George Gibbs, Jr., Investigator for the Boston City Planning Board

The problem of the slum is not a new one, nor is Boston alone in the attempt to improve conditions. London has spent millions of dollars for bettering a small portion of its vast slum area. New York has devised laws and regulations to check the spread of its slums, and appropriated millions of dollars to provide a few open spaces among them. Boston has opened school yards and playgrounds in the slum sections, and has adopted more and more exacting laws and regulations, but still has much to do.

One of Boston's Worst Spots

One of the worst spots in Boston, the heart of the block through which Morton street passes, is soon to be freed of congestion. Funds have been provided and plans are being developed in detail for that work. The terrible menace to life and health that is found in this block is difficult to describe. Little light and air can be expected to penetrate the lower floors of buildings on a street only 11 feet wide between walls 40 or 50 feet in height. The entire block, though not large when compared to a suburban block, is much too large between border streets when the unit of living rooms 10 or 12 feet across is repeated almost without interruption for a distance of 250 or 300 feet in each direction.

On three sides of the block streets 25, 30 and 40 feet in width furnish fair frontage. On a part of the fourth side, Stillman street, only 18 feet wide, is hardly fit for dwelling house frontages.

The block of about 1½ acres would make six or eight suburban house lots for half a hundred people, but here it is cut into over fifty lots and houses over a thousand people, and that with three of the outside corners occupied by large factory buildings that monopolize the best exposures.

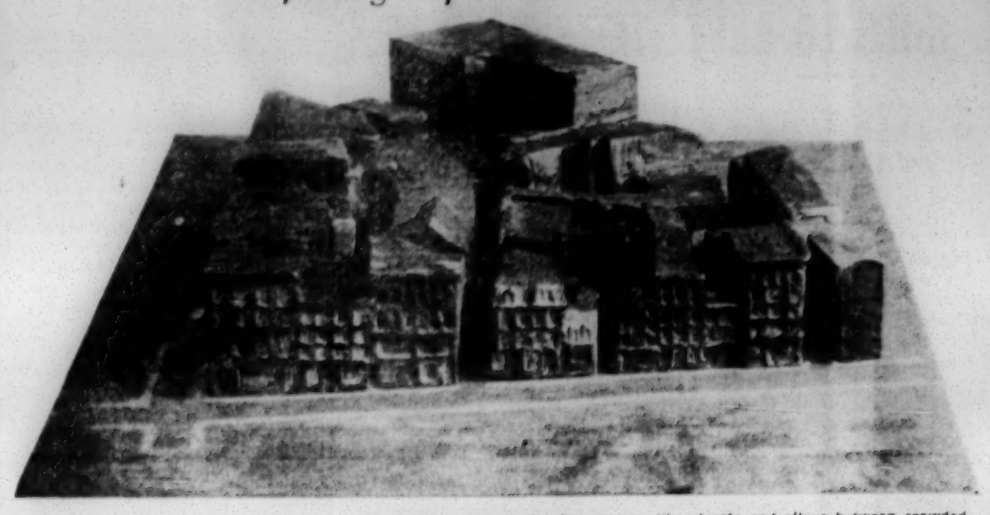
Inside the block Morton street, 11 to 14 feet in width, and three alleys 4 to 8 feet in width, afford access to the buildings and serve as the dooryards and playgrounds for many of the parents and the 250 children that have no better place to go. The alleys cannot be kept clean and are often wet and foul. Sunlight seldom enters them and never reaches many of the dismal homes in the crowded buildings.

Relieving Congestion

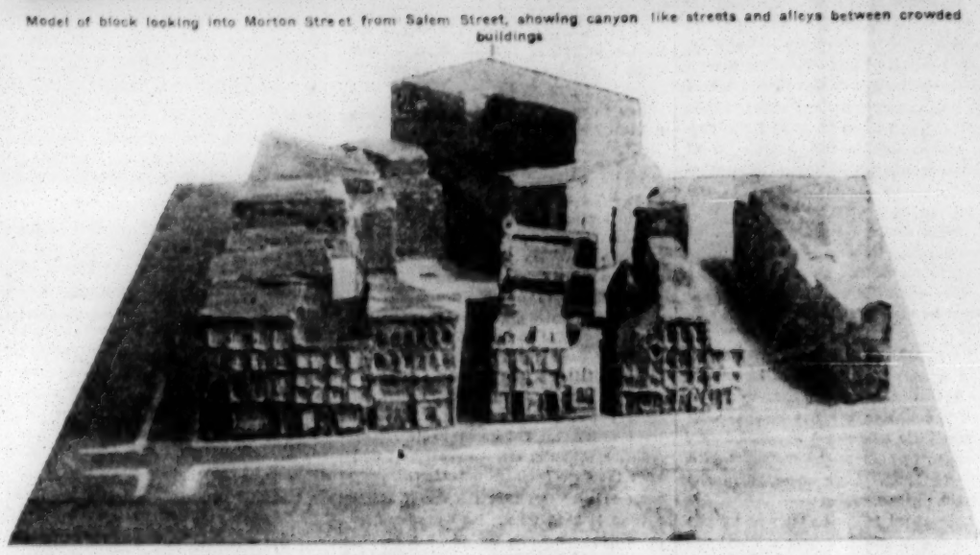
The block in question was not designed for such use. It was not intentionally made so bad—it is the product of gradual growth without design, foresight, or even a fair appreciation of the seriousness of its growth. The tenants of the block are powerless to improve conditions, the owners cannot without sacrifice of much of their invested savings, and relief can come only through philanthropic or municipal investment of relatively large sums of money. Two forms of relief are possible. The entire heart of the block can be vacated, or a portion of the interior can be removed in a way to permit rebuilding in the remaining areas with more ample light and air space.

The need for relief in this block has at last been recognized. Nearly fifty years ago attention was called to the growing menace of overcrowding in buildings unfit for residence. Twenty-five years ago, before the rebuilding of a large section of the block, the city was urged to take the interior for a local playground. At those times the block could have been redeemed at a cost far less than it can today. With increasing growth conditions have become worse, until public sentiment demands action, whatever the cost may be.

Opening Up Boston's Slums



Model of block looking into Morton Street from Salem Street, showing canyon like streets and alleys between crowded buildings



Same as above but with buildings removed as proposed by the City Planning Board.

The City Planning Board

Two years ago the City Planning Board, a new department of the city, established to "make careful studies of the resources, possibilities and needs of the city, particularly with respect to conditions which may be injurious to the public health or otherwise injurious in and about rented dwellings, and to make plans for the development of the municipality with special reference to the proper housing of its people," made a careful study of this block, which is but one of a dozen similar large congested blocks in the North End, though it appears to be one of the worst. In this study every phase of the past, present and probable future conditions was considered, and as a result of this study certain conclusions were reached.

The North End with 35,000 people on about 70 acres is distinctly a residential district. Business surrounds the district and tends to encroach especially on the side nearest the city centre, but has moved a little in the last decade, and is not likely to supplant the tenements for a long time, if at all. Any improvement of streets would prove a benefit both to the tenements and to possible future business.

Little improvement in the congested blocks is likely to be made under private effort, since the cost will probably exceed the direct increase in values.

The cost of vacating all or a large part of the crowded districts would be prohibitive; the cost of taking a portion sufficient to provide adequate public open space adjacent to every lot of reasonable size would be far less and would be in part offset by increase in value of adjacent properties. Long and relatively narrow openings through the blocks would benefit the largest number of properties, and therefore should prove most profitable.

Need for a Playground

There is great need for playground space in that part of the North End, near the Morton street block, though that block is relatively near the business district.

To drive out a large number of residents would tend to crowd other districts and work a hardship on many, while the displacement of a few may benefit both them and the community.

Short streets of local interest, not needed for through traffic, can be of varying width and can be narrow for short distances where passing through properties of relatively high valuation.

Based on these conclusions a plan for the Morton street block was prepared, providing for the removal of one row of buildings along one side of all but the ends of Morton street, making it about sixty feet in width, and one row of buildings along Stillman street, making it about forty feet in width. And for a connection between the two streets through existing lots of excessive depth an extension of North Margin street.

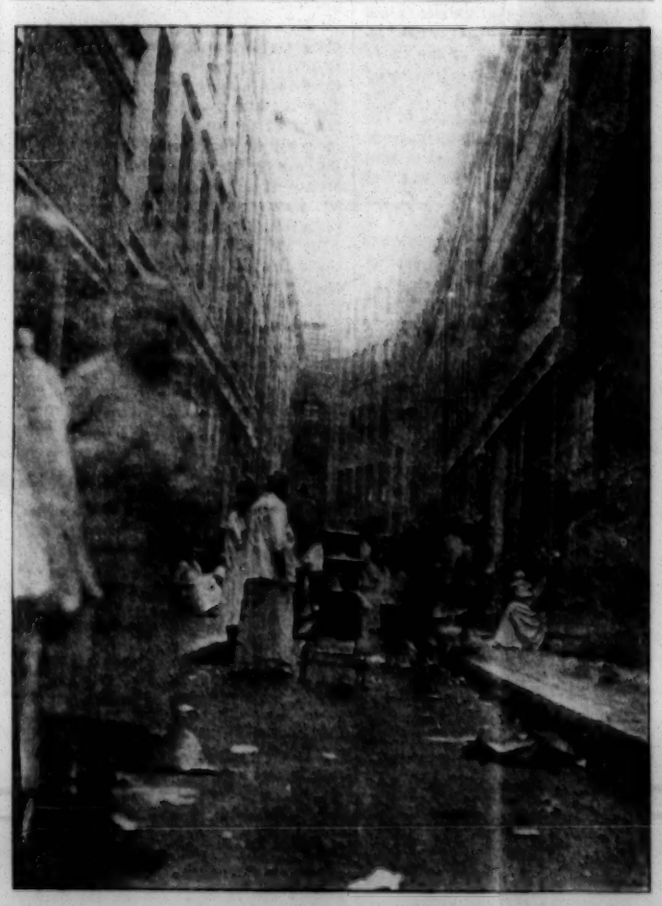
The plan affords good frontage for all properties not taken, and leaves no lots of excessive depth. The central portion of Morton street, or, in fact, all of Morton street and of North Margin street extension, could be closed to ordinary travel and used as a recreation space. Stillman street could serve as an important traffic street if extended through the block beyond Salem street.

Many Endorse Board's Plans

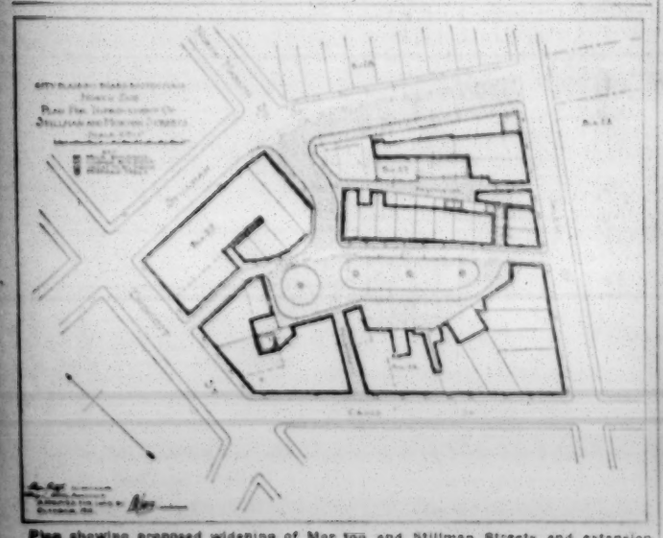
This plan was for many months under consideration by the Mayor, the City Council, the Street Commissioners, the Finance Commission, the Chamber of Commerce and the various interested charitable and improvement organizations. Mr. C. F. Weed, president of the Chamber of Commerce, wrote the Mayor that "the Boston Chamber of Commerce has endorsed the proposed widening of Morton street on the ground that it is an absolutely necessary humanitarian measure." The "Sunshine Club," a dozen or more Jewish young women of the neighborhood, has urged upon the city the need for relief. Representatives of the Women's Municipal League and of the Associated Charities made every possible effort to have the plans carried out. Chief Sanitary Inspector Thomas Jordan, who 16 years ago urged taking the block as a playground, endorsed the plan as a means of relief for probably the worst block in the city; in fact, the plan was almost unanimously approved, though the Finance Commission advised delay until a complete plan for the city could be devised. The Street Commissioners reported doubt as to the need for wider streets, and as to the legality of taking land for widening a portion only of a street, and proposed that more of the interior of the block be taken to be converted into a local playground of half an acre. On this change plans are now being prepared.

As a playground problem the change is for the better; as a housing problem it drives out some additional tenants who might have remained under improved conditions, and it leaves less space and less inducement for the construction of better buildings with better surroundings. As a financial problem it represents more land acquired by the city at about the same first cost of $200,000, but it does not provide for the collection of betterments, and it probably will not lead to an increase in taxable values in adjacent properties. In the long run the cost of maintaining the playground may be no greater than that of maintaining streets under the other plan, but the first cost amounting to $200,000 with interest on same if paid in 25 years by serial bonds, $100,000 and lost taxes on $150,000 for 25 years amounting to about $75,000 make a total cost of $375,000 in 25 years. While by the original plan the first cost of $200,000 would be increased by $100,000 interest in 25 years, but this sum would be reduced by betterments estimated to be $50,000, which would during that time increase to $75,000 through interest in serial payments, while lost taxes should be more than offset by increase in nearby values and probably resultant taxable improvement, so that at the end of 25 years the cost should be $225,000 or less, as against $375,000 or more under the revised plan.

While the advantage of the larger area of playground to the neighborhood will be very great, and the need for it is evident, the question may be asked whether in the long run it would not be better to extend the improvements over a larger number of blocks, and to provide for housing a much larger number of persons under improved conditions than to provide one large playground at a cost that is not likely to be repeated soon in many of the other blocks that sorely need public attention.



Morton Street from Salem Street. The only dooryard for hundreds of persons. Only 11 to 14 feet between walls.



Plan showing proposed widening of Morton and Stillman Streets and extension of North Margin Street in a way to leave every lot with suitable frontage and no lots of excessive depth or extreme shallowness.

TOPEKA TO SPEND THOUSANDS FOR CIVIC BETTERMENT

Chamber of Commerce Plans For City Beautiful — New Auditorium and Park Part of a Comprehensive Plan For Capital

The city of Topeka, Kansas, is learning that money spent on park and municipal improvements of a wide variety is money well spent. The Chamber of Commerce voted at an annual meeting this month to continue the policies of 1916 on a broader scale than ever. Last year Topeka had 62 conventions and was visited by nearly 60,000 out-of town people.

In a report of the annual meeting of the Chamber, the Topeka Capital of Jan. 13 told of the plans for the future development of the city. "Through the parks and playgrounds committee an attempt will be made to have the fair grounds made into a public park. This is part of the plan for a city beautiful, along with proposed steps to have the State House dome lighted, needed improvements made in the State House grounds and the expenditure of $20,000 in improving Ripley Park, donated by the Santa Fe railroad and the city commissioners. In converting the fair grounds into a public playground, the committee recommended the early adoption plan by which permanent buildings and exhibits could be maintained the year round. This met with favorable comment from all the members present."

Mr. W. W. Webb, president of the Chamber, reviewed the growth of the city and saw much encouragement in the increase of the bank deposits and postal receipts. He made many suggestions for civic welfare that were unanimously adopted by the membership. Some of these were: the securing of an adequate auditorium for the housing of any sized convention that might come to Topeka; an improved city prison; team work in the working for all interests for the betterment of the city as a whole; a continuance of the policy of securing more and larger industrial interests for the city.

"The various committees reported upon their activities for the year. Roads have been secured, more publicity obtained for Topeka, street lighting improved, the membership almost doubled, immigration promoted, public service improved and a dozen other things accomplished through the work of the organized citizens entrusted with certain phases of activity.

A large auditorium is felt as an especial need for Topeka, as the Kansas State Teachers' Convention plans to meet there soon.

In all this work for civic improvement the women are taking great interest and doing their share to accomplish a finer Topeka.

ASK INCREASE IN LIBRARY APPROPRIATION

Only $500 a Year Apportioned in Budget While $1200 is Needed for Up-to-date Condition

Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.—A petition for an increase of the yearly appropriation made to the Hempstead library has been presented to the board of trustees by a group of women representatives. They reminded the board that while Hempstead library with 5000 books and a circulation of 18,000 is only receiving $500 a year, other village libraries having no greater number of books or no larger circulation are receiving anywhere from $1000 to $1200 a year.

The president of the board promised that he would bring the matter to the attention of the board when the budget for next year is made up. While the library trustees have not asked for a specific appropriation, it is stated that it will cost about $1250 per year to maintain the library in its up-to-date condition.

American Women Supply Money to Reconstruct City

The French Town of Vitrimont Will Be Rebuilt on Modern Scale—To Spend $100,000 to Give Homes to Destitute

Two American women are rebuilding a whole town in France. They are Mrs. William Crocker and Miss Daisy Polk of San Francisco. The town is Vitrimont. It will cost them $100,000, of which $60,000 will eventually be repaid them by the French government.

Vitrimont in Lorraine will be the first town in war-torn France to be rebuilt and it will be rebuilt from the humblest home to the town hall by these two American women, with special permission from the government. Before the war Vitrimont contained about seventy houses. Of these thirty-five were razed by fire or bombardment. All houses suffered more or less.

France has promised an indemnity will be paid after the war to every family whose home was destroyed. This meant none of the hundreds of farmers and the little home owners could possibly begin rebuilding until after the war and the indemnity promised only 60 per cent. of the construction costs.

The American women advanced all of the money for immediate construction. The 60 per cent. indemnity from the French government will revert to them whenever it is paid.

Plans for the reconstruction have been drawn by the government architect. They include the most modern ideas as to sanitation, ventilation and beautification, while preserving the general style of previous architecture in the town. The cost of the reconstruction for each house has been placed at about $3,000. This includes cost of granary and barn.

The reconstruction of the village brings with it a moral help to the villagers almost as great as that of the material aid. It was into an atmosphere of despair that the project of the two women brought new hope and new life.

The foresight which has been shown by the French government in preparing plans for the reconstruction of devastated sections has nowhere been more apparent than in its plans for towns. More than a year ago city planners were set at work and in a few months they had model towns laid out and miniature buildings erected which showed exactly what was to be done. Much of this work has been done in view of retaining all of the picturesqueness of French villages, and at the same time doing away with the cheerless stone floors and other unsanitary and disagreeable features of houses which were not so apparent to admiring tourists.

That American women have shown such interest in helping to rebuild Vitrimont is a good omen for more serious attention to the shortcomings of our own towns and cities in the future.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT WILL ENLIST WOMEN

PARIS, France.—A committee known as the "Committee for the voluntary enlistment of Frenchwomen in the service of the country" has been formed for the purpose of taking down the names, addresses and qualifications of all women willing to give their services whenever the government may call upon them for special service. The initiators of the movement are Mme. Emile Boutroux, Mmes. Emile Borel, Hubert Bourgin, Charles Chenu, Hollebecque, Julien Koechlin, Léon Rosenthal and Horace Weill-Raynal.

FACTORY WOMEN EXPRESS WISH TO VOTE

All of the women who work in the factories of Glens Falls, New York, have been interviewed by the Warren County branch of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party and ninety per cent. of them want to vote.

"I believe that all women should have all the rights that men have, and that they should vote if they want to."—Albert E. Halstead, Prof. of Surgery.

BAY STATE FESTIVAL A FINANCIAL SUCCESS

Fourth Bay State Festival and Suffrage Bazaar Made Net Profit of $9,000—Treasurer's Report

The full and corrected report of the Fourth Bay State Festival and Suffrage Bazaar shows the receipts to have been $10,677.38 and the expenses $1,677.38—net profit, $9,000—a really remarkable record. The detailed report of the different tables is as follows:

Arlington $208.80, Brookline $810.00, Boston $363.25, Bundle $75.02, Brockton $28.30, Concord $250.00, Cambridge $279.54, College League $173.21, Contributions $65.75, Dance $775.00, Equal Franchise $763.33, Flowers $767.00, Fashion Fete $47.00, Gloucester $25.00, Hats $560.20, Harvard, $87.51, Information $2.75, Lynn & Nahant $56.95, Lexington $130.10, Medford $76.58, Melrose $96.00, Milton $105.90, Merrimac Valley $114.04, (Merrimac, Bradford, Haverhill, Lawrence, Andover, No. Andover, Amesbury, Georgetown), Mens' Gift Shop $400.00, Malden $39.20, Moving Pictures $24.25, Newton $297.00, Mrs. Pitman's $1,392.02, Propaganda $84.40, Restaurant $950.10, Roxbury $109.53, Spring & Whittemore $917.00, Sharon $128.00, 2nd Senatorial $20.00 ("Flower of Essex," Danvers, Salem, Beverly, Marblehead, Peabody,) Somerville $116.00, Scituate $4.65, 7th & 8th Senatorial $9.01 (—7th, Groton, Chelmsford, Townsend, Ashby, —8th, Lowell, Ayer, Acton, Littleton, Billerica,) Tea & The Dansant $108.20, Writers' League $84.00, Wellesley $270.00, Winchester $232.70, Ways & Means $188.75; Total $10,677.38; Expenses $1,677.38; Net Profits $9,000.00.

Fanny C. Osgood, Treasurer.

Expenses

Printing $124.45, Decorating $427.47, Donnelly Ad. $25.00, Ad. in papers $72.10, Extras $29.55, Copley-Plaza $909.21; Total $1,677.38.

ADVERTISING MEN ARE PRACTICAL IDEALISTS TODAY

Pilgrim Publicity Association Especially Complimented for Fine Work—Folkmoot of Woman's Journal Votes to Send Report of Proceedings to Advertising Men Throughout Country

The Folkmoot of the Woman's Journal is, in a sense, a revival of the ancient Anglo-Saxon gathering at which all sorts of questions were voted on by the people. The Folkmoot was, in a way, the beginning of democratic forms of government, and is found in a more perfect form in the New England town meeting. At the Folkmoot, experts will address the assembled staff of the Woman's Journal.

Special Despatch, Jan. 22, 12 M.—The Folkmoot of the Women's Journal in the large library of the publishing house voted today to send a report of its meeting to members of the Pilgrim Publicity Association and advertising men in various parts of the country. The entire staff of the paper assembled before the cheerful open fireplace and decided to give an account of some of the plans already perfected and being developed for the success of this famous Journal established in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, the editor-in-chief, had just telephoned news of the great victory for suffrage in North Dakota. Consequently there was a feeling that today's session of the Folkmoot was really a historic occasion. Mr. Gallup, the new publisher of the Woman's Journal, said that his friends in the Pilgrim Publicity Association and throughout the country, while perhaps not all ardent believers in equal suffrage, nevertheless would be sure to appreciate the idea of a newspaper published on a sound economic basis, making money on its circulation, and accepting advertising only as a legitimate additional source of income. "This," he said, "would place the paper in the position of being able to select the kind of advertising it would carry and make it possible to defer active solicitation for national accounts until such time as the paper had achieved a much larger circulation."

He confidently believes that the Journal will some day reach half a million circulation. As an indication of this possibility, Mr. Gallup called attention to the deluge of subscriptions that had set in during the past 10 days, beginning right after the anniversary number appeared in the new standard newspaper form, with new type, new headings and the new departments devoted to municipal finance, civics, city engineering and city planning.

This unusual avalanche of subscriptions and renewals apparently could be attributed only to appreciation of the changes, as no effort had been put forth as yet in this direction. Pointing also to this cause was the great number of letters of appreciation accompanying the subscriptions from every part of the country, as well as telegrams and letters from the prominent leaders and also business men, bankers, advertising experts and advertising agents. It was quite out of the ordinary, so far as his experience went, he added, and seemed almost magical. While it had a much larger circulation than many prominent daily newspapers, yet, in its upward course towards this half million circulation, it would be desirable to keep advertisers advised of its aims and purposes, and not to urge them unduly to come into its columns.

Rather he felt many would discover the advantage of using the paper at once and of their own accord, as had already proven the case with some accounts. He added that advertising men of his experience were the practical idealists of the day, striving earnestly for truth in advertising, honestly following the "Truth" symbol of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, and that they were amongst the ablest promoters of sound principles of business. This, he felt, made it possible for them to co-operate with a paper having similar ideals.

It was unanimously voted to send this report out on proof slips. ads.